BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
Write to
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
Rs. 7 each
TUBE at Rs. 3-8 each.
WELLINGTONS
Supply Same.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. IV NO. 116 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
16th May	Kashmir * ..	3000	....	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagova ..	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The Medical inspection of Passengers by the Kashmir will take place at 10-30 a.m. at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday the 16th May, and the steamer will sail soon after.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
13th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
*16th May	Ligra ..	Karachi Coasting.
*17th "	Pundua ..	For Mombasa Z'bar only.
20th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 22nd May	Malda ..	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		21st June

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	828	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,093	480	790
Liverpool	780	90	555	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkaf
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receiv applications for Sale agencies at Stations ot included in the above list

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Cotomi Maru..	M Fujio	8412	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	3348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	15th May	25th May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASEEDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST.

A MATE'S RECEIPT for 56 bales cotton shipped by R. B. Bunsilal Abeerchand per S. S. "Haru Maru," has been lost between Victoria Docks and Mandvi Shak Lane. If found, kindly forward to Box D.E.F., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
1049 Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate.
3549

ELLISSON & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay—Last two years ago supplied me servants I was satisfied with them. Please send me a butler. Mrs. C. Laythrope, Lonavla. 4120

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

SPECIFIC FOR GIVING UP OPIUM HABIT.—Guaranteed painless, harmless, radical cure in two weeks. Rs. 6 per week. Two days treatment gratis for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square (Calcutta.)
4085.

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Very neat TRACER for architectural drawings, salary according to qualifications and certificate of works. Apply to Box No. 853 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4090

WANTED—A Goan as general assistant, healthy, active and not below 30 years of age. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to S. LOBO & CO., 40, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta. 4110

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED.—Our dealers to know that we shall open another Wholesale Depot for the sale of Second Hand Clothing and Fents from the 1st June, 1916, in the Empire Building, Fort.

K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of Second Hand Clothing and Fents in the World.
4118 P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

WANTED.—An European or Anglo-Indian fully qualified (in sick nursing and maternity) nurse, as a Lady Superintendent, at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 160 p.m., and a monthly allowance of Rs. 63-10-8 for uniform, board, washing and petty expenses, with free furnished quarters and servants. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

The CIVIL SURGEON,
Jalgaon (East Khandesh).
4101

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 8 Gents Tan Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarter lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. Comfort and durability combined. Price Rs. 6/4 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—280 pairs R 74, Ladies Tan Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles screwed. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
512-6 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanalad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of the Bhavnagar Darbar the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby gives notice that

(1) The Venishanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Bhavnagar having failed to repay large sums of money due to the Darbar in spite of due notice being served on them it has been ordered by Hazur Tharao No. 176, dated 13th May 1916, to recover the money from the Mills and other property belonging to the Company.

(2) Under the above order the aforesaid Mill, its machinery, buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both movable and immovable which legally belong to the said Company and which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State are to be sold. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is leasehold ground leased by the Darbar to the Mill Company.

(3) So notice is hereby given that those desiring to purchase the above property should send sealed tenders to the Undersigned. Sealed tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 13th June 1916, at 11-0 a.m.

(4) Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees twenty-five thousand). The deposit should be in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of an equivalent market value.

(5) The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

(6) These tenders shall be opened by the Mukhya Dewan Saheb of the Bhavnagar State immediately after 11.0 a.m. on the 13th June 1916, when tenderers or their duly authorised Agents should be present.

(7) The tender considered fit for acceptance shall be submitted to the Darbar Huzur for proper sanction.

(8) On a tender being passed the tenderer shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his tender.

(9) Tenderers whose tenders have not been accepted shall have their deposits returned.

(10) The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper conveyance deed has been signed.

(11) On proper conveyance being made and the money being fully paid into the Darbar Treasury the Darbar shall hand over the Mill and its property to the purchaser.

(12) Terms and conditions of sale shall be shown in the Controller's Office on any day during office hours.

(13) Arrangements shall be made by the undersigned for any one who applies to see the Mill and all property belonging to the same.

(14) According to the Agents' statement the Mill contains 310 looms and 19,600 spindles. Detailed list of machinery, &c., can be seen in the undersigned's office any day during office hours. Every care has been taken to prepare a complete list, but the Darbar can take no responsibility for the same. Tenderers must personally see and assure themselves.

A. P. PATTANI,
Controller of State Accounts.
Bhavnagar, Dated 13th May, 1916.
4116.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1916, by the Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Reservoir Works, for supplying machinery articles detailed on page 329 of the Mysore Gazette.
4117

GOVERNMENT

AUDITORS' EXAMINATIONS.
For Particulars Apply
THE LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE
RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNMENT
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Office Furniture (made to order) from the Establishment of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co., Bombay.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1916 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms (where the furniture has been removed for sale). No. 16, opposite to the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Apollo Street, Fort, the following very valuable handsome and neat made French polished office furniture from the establishment of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. Bombay, consisting of:—American Rolled-top office table, revolving chairs, cupboards, writing tables, revolving book-stand glass partition screen, rich show case, American paper cabinets, rich carpet, small mirror back cabinet, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Rich Jewellery and Gold, Ornaments, consisting of Imitation Necklaces, Bracelets, Buckles, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Charms, Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Photo Frames, Rich Electro Platedware, Silverware and Rich Show Cases, etc.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the building, situate at the corner of Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Building, Fort, the following stock as:—

Rolled gold coral muffchains, scarf pins, buttons, charms, Chineso gilt bracelets, buckles, purses, silverware, such as buckles, cigarette and card cases, pouches, brooches, lockets, photo frames, mounted looking glasses, brushes, combs, candle sticks, sugar pots, milk pots, vases, umbrella handles, gold ware, such as rings, studs, links, hair pins, hat pins, photo pendants, charms, scarf pins, ear-rings, and electro-platedware, such as centre pieces, spoons, forks, knives, sets of buttons, jam pots, biscuit jars, marble letter box, jewel pads, watches, imitation necklaces, rich show cases, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED AND WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY the 19th May, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla.

About 100 tons Moulmein selected teak square.

Also by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian First Class teak squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 & 9-45.

BANDMAN VARIETIES! BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

8 STAR ARTISTES, direct from London and our Associated Circuits.

ROBERT DeMONT TRIO presenting their great acrobatic sketch "Hotel Turn Over."

RODGER and TEMPLE

In their Musical Scena "Jack and his Lass."

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of Whirlwind Dancers!

DICK and DOROTHY TRIO

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In a Six-Part Comedy "Tillie's Punctured Romance."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
UNRIVALLED COMEDY PROGRAMME.

"THE SOCIAL LION."

A Cattle-Farm owner got rich and married a Society lady. He was unable to keep on a par with the ways of Society and hence many comic situations are seen.

"IN HUMBLE GUISE"

A rich girl and a waitress create funny situations through changing places, but the poor one wins a rich husband and the other gets back the man she loved but quarrelled with.

"A DUEL AT DAWN"

Through disobeying medical instructions a man runs wild and is challenged to two duels, but, by means of an electric battery his doctor disposes of both opponents ve y funnily.

THE RISE AND FALL OF OFFICER 13.

A hero, seeing a policeman's coat and hat outside a door, puts them on and does a brave act. A burglar next borrows them. The policeman is praised for the first but dismissed for the second, though he was ignorant of what had happened.

In spite of exportation difficulties there is the
PATHE GAZETTE

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS:

"Another intensely interesting programme People with a sense of humour will to well to visit the Royal Opera House early this week."
TIMES OF INDIA

"All excellent and highly amusing films"
ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

"All four subjects are comedies or comics of the first class"
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company

WILL PRESENT:—
at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th May, 1916.

MANAPMAN

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 20th May, 1916.

SOUBHADRA

and
at 3-30 p m. on Sunday, 21st May, 1916.
The new Pouranik Sangit Drama
By Mr. Kolhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language
Together with a Department of New Words
MANY VALUABLE SPECIALS FEATURES.
Price Rs. 15-12.
One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth Marbled Edges with Thumb Index.
More than 2,000 pages.
1914.

	Rs. a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money ...	12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital ...	5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power ...	5 10
Marshall: Our Empire Story ...	5 10
Hall: Love's Legend	7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	9 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet.	7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story ...	5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5 10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany.	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany.	3 12
Exner: Japan as I saw It ...	5 10
Walter Wood: The Battleship ...	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be	3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festing: Strangers within the Gates. The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire ...	5 10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism ...	0 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4 8
Slater: Making of Modern England ... ...net.	7 8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion ...	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans.	5 10
Collier: England and the English.	5 10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again ...	12 0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey...	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen ...	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History ...	2 10
Prince von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid. Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as: (a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£2,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£56,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Price Refunded if not found according to Advertisement.

MESMERISM RING.

SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This wonderful Mesmerism Ring has been made with great labour of materials having astonishing magnetic and electrical powers. This wonderful ring is full of magical powers. The past, the present and the future can be very easily ascertained through it in an instant. Interviewing the dead or the living, the AVATARS, etc., knowing about things thousands of miles away, about buried wealth, about the illness of a patient, tracing a lost thing, getting answers to most secret questions, and thousands of such other wonderful feats can be accomplished through this ring in an instant. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Directions will accompany the parcel. To be had of

Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY,
DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them. . . . .

Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just try.

NOW OR NEVER

JUST RECEIVED
ROGER & GALLET
PIVER, LUBIN & COLGET'S
PERFUMERY.
HAIR LOTIONS, SOAPS, Etc.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Up-country orders by V. P. P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, HORNBY ROW.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, May 13th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers 72

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. 21

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October 21/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. 23

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct. 23/1½

Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

The market to-day has ruled dull and inactive with new Broach at about 286.

Nothing of any importance has been reported in contracts, but there is a fair demand for staple cotton by Mills.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola May 249/50
Fine Akola July 255/6.
Fully Good Bengal January 224.
Good Broach April 286½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	286½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	224	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	223	209	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	215	..	..	"
M G Khandesh	240	228	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	266	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	266	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.	249½	..	..	"
" "	255½	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals	227	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	277	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	283	M/June "
M.G. "	..	..	236	"
H.G. Compta	..	..	316	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	296	"
M G. Akola Khamgaon	260/1	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	223	..25 Jan. 1917
	233	221	211	..Ready & May
Bengals (M.G.)	..	228	..	..July
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..Ready & May
	..	230	225	..Ready & May
Khandesh M.G.	..	244	..	..July
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	..Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	..Ready
Mirzi (M.G.)	..	..	..	330Ready
(Fair-Staple	..	..	..	320May/June
	..	249	240	..Ready & May
Akola-Kghm.	..	255	..	..July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	260	..	..25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	248	239	..Ready & May
Dhamangaum	..	251	243	..Ready & May
Poolgaum(M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	254	246	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	260	252	..Ready & May
Rampti(M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha(H'gtat	..	260	252	..Ready & May
(M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	275	271	..Ready & May
Broach (M.G.)	..	283	..	..July
	..	..	..	23625 April 1917
Surat (M. G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	295	..	..Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	285	..	..Ready
Matnia (M.G.)	..	240	228	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	295Ready
	..	..	..	299 May/June
	..	..	..	301Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	295May/June
	..	..	..	300Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	295May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	285May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	322Ready
	..	..	..	312May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th May 1916.

Cotton	5,645 Bales.
Wheat	15,261 "
Linseed	13,788 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,703 "
Ginjellyseed	548 "
Poppyseed	493 "
Groundnuts	1,724 "
Castorseed	7 "
Rice	3,428 "
Myrabollams	7,125 "
Cottonseed	501 "
Mowraseed	99 "
Gram	4,604 "
Joowar	3,734 "
Barley	3,878 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th May 1916	2,702,663
	3,327,663
Shipments do.	1,463,514
	1,864,149
Afloat	30,526
	1,833,623
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	813,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	1,020,623

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 3.32d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward 1s. 4 7-16d. June
Do. 6 m-s Ready 1s. 4 21-32d.
Frances 3 m.s do. 195½
60 d-s Hongkong 167½
Do. Shanghai 238½
Do. Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	Do.
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	82-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares maintained a firm tone.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 490 to 480.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 510 to Rs. 503½, Madhavji's from Rs. 1,497½ to Rs. 1,480, Centrals from Rs. 2,180 to Rs. 2,195, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,685 to Rs. 1,695, and Standards from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,217½.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 260, Indian Bleachings to Rs. 162½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 272½, Edward Sassoons to Rs. 191½, Finlays to Rs. 281½ and Swans to Rs. 260.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 197½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 892½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 257.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 65½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,360 to Rs. 1,390.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between 186½ and Rs. 190. Deferred from Rs. 732½ to Rs. 747½. Preference were placed at Rs. 162.

Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 117½, Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 56.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 89½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 93½.

A BANK MANAGER'S ADVICE.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

In the latter part of last March was heard a very interesting action in the King's Bench division relative to a bank's responsibility in regard to advising its clients respecting investments. The plaintiff was a Captain Banbury, who is a nephew of Sir Frederick Banbury, and has had some City experience. The defendant was the Bank of Montreal. The plaintiff claimed damages for negligent or ignorant advice, whereby he was induced to invest £25,000 in the Westholme Lumber Company at 8 1/2 per cent. interest, and 12 1/2 per cent. of the profits in a contract which the Company had obtained for supplying water to the City of Victoria, in British Columbia. Sir John Simon and others appeared for the defendant; and, objecting to the case going before a jury, applied for a decision. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Gordon Hewart and others. Captain Banbury declared that he was advised to make the investment by Mr. Gelletly, the manager of the Victoria Branch of the Bank of Montreal. The Westholme Company had no other capital, and at the time when the plaintiff put £25,000 into it, it had mortgaged all its assets to the defendant bank. The consequence was that, when the city of Victoria, whether from want of means, or for some other reason, failed to make the payments that it ought to have made, the Company, being devoid of funds was unable to carry on. As a result, a receiver was appointed to the Company, and Captain Banbury lost both his capital and interest.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

The plaintiff contended that the bank manager knew that the Company was indebted to his bank, and that the investment was not a sound one; because the bank was unprepared to make any further advances. The bank even returned the Company's cheques, and was aware that if anything went wrong—if Victoria City did not pay, or anything else occurred—the Company had no means of fulfilling its contract. Captain Baubury stated that he was stranger to the country, and he called on Mr. Gelletly and asked his advice. He trusted him, and acted upon his recommendations. If Mr. Gelletly had counselled him not to invest in the Lumber Company he would not have done so. In short, he relied entirely upon the bank manager, and the bank manager had concealed material facts from him and approved of the investment. Sir John Simon submitted that the bank was entitled to judgment. He said there was no evidence supporting the claim of negligent advice, and nothing justified the question going to a jury.

CONTRACT WAS A GOOD ONE.

The contract was a good one, and Gelletly was justified in recommending the investment. It was no evidence of negligent advice that subsequently, as it turned out, more capital would have been desirable. It had not been shown that at the time when the investment was made the capital was insufficient for the contract. No one could have anticipated that the capital city of British Columbia would not perform its obligations, whilst it had often been held that it was no evidence of negligence to find that there had been subsequence negligence by other parties. The Lord Chief Justice put four questions to the jury, the last of which was:—"Was the advice given by Gelletly negligent advice?" The jury could not agree upon this question, so his lordship said it was useless his taking their replies to the other questions, and discharged them. Sir John Simon protested that there was no evidence supporting the claim if negligence to go to a jury, or to be decided by them. Even if the manager did advise the plaintiff, and the plaintiff was induced to make the investment upon such advice, and even if such advice, were binding upon the bank there was no evidence that the advice was negligent.

JUDGE'S DIFFICULTY.

The Judge said that the difficulty with him was whether it was not a matter for a jury to decide as to the standard of care. There was the question whether the bank manager, with the knowledge he had, ought not to have had in his mind the danger that might occur through the capital being insufficient to carry out the contract.

Sir John Simon said that because the advice the defendant gave to the plaintiff had turned out unfavourably, that did not mean that the advice was given negligently. There was no evidence of negligence, and no case to submit to a jury. There was evidence that the bank had gone carefully into the matter, and had obtained a report about the business from a competent and independent source. This person stated that so far from overestimating the profit of the contract, the Company had underestimated it.

His Lordship said he could conceive that it would not have been negligent if Mr. Galletly had said "Yes it is a good thing, if there is no difficulty about the Capital."

SUBMITTED TO A JURY.

Counsel said the matter of capital was raised, and that there was no question that it had been suppressed. Either Gelletly or Cameron had said "Oh yes it will be enough." Sir John Simon submitted that the plaintiff had not made out his case because (1) he had given no evidence of negligent advice and (2) he had completely failed to show that any loss had followed from that advice. Whatever loss there was, was due, not to the contract being had, but to the fact that the City of Victoria failed to fulfil its obligations.

The Lord Chief Justice giving his decision said he would not be justified in saying that there was no evidence upon which a Jury could come to the conclusion that the alleged negligence had been made out. He would not discuss the matter further, because the case would probably come up again, but he had heard enough, and in his opinion there was sufficient evidence to entitle the plaintiff to have the case submitted to a jury, and he dismissed Sir John Simon's application for a judgment.

The hearing of the case before a Jury has been fixed for early in the next sittings.

SUPPLY OF LIQUID FUEL.

HOW TO AVERT SHORTAGE.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, writing in the "Car," says that great as the natural resources of the world are with regard to crude petroleum and the petroleum spirit distilled from it, it is obvious that before long there must be a shortage of liquid fuel.

"This shortage," he points out, "may be postponed for a brief while in various ways. As a matter of fact, they are all temporary palliatives, such as the greater use of heavier oil on the Diesel principle and the general improvement of carburetters, enabling them to vaporise more efficiently motor spirit up to, say, 800 specific gravity. But these improvements and inventions can only put off the evil days of shortage for a year or two at most, and the time of crisis will come, and, in my opinion, is going to come before the world realises it. Then every country may awaken to the fact that it may run short of liquid fuel, and the price will rise so much that the internal-combustion engine will be seriously handicapped in its development, or will be replaced from sheer necessity by steam, or, better, by electric storage methods."

Lord Montagu urges that we should distil benzol on a very much larger scale than has heretofore been projected. "Low-temperature distillation of coal can produce benzol and toluol (the latter being nowadays most valuable for explosive purposes), and plant should be put up all over the country close to the coal mines, and the coke or coalite produced in the process should be sold for use in towns in order that they may benefit by having a fuel at a comparatively low price and at the same time rid themselves of smoke, dirt, and an obscured atmosphere. There is also the agricultural aspect to be considered. Sulphate of ammonia will be one of the by-products, besides other valuable chemicals. This sulphate of ammonia will be valuable for the agricultural industry, and will take the place to a large extent of imported stimulants to the soil.

"I consider this to be the most important automobile question of to-day, and the future alike, and, looking ahead, I see the possibility of great danger by land, sea, and air unless some steps are taken immediately to produce liquid fuel in large quantities in this country, and thus render ourselves independent of supplies from overseas. The independence of foreign supplies and the home production of liquid fuel are vital necessities to the British motor industry as well as to ships and aircraft."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.752 Inc:
Temperature of Air	84.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 "
Minimum	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 Mile

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	15	m 9 47	12 11	15	m 3 5	2 6
		9 27a	12 6		3 31a	5 3
Tues.	16	m 10 33	28 1	16	m 3 45	15 5
		10 13a	26 11		4 21a	18 9
Wed.	17	m 11 18	29 0	17	m 4 25	14 6
		10 53a	27 3		5 8a	18 6
Thur.	18	m 0 3a	29 8	18	m 5 7	13 10
		11 46a	27 5		5 55a	18 4
Fri.	19	m		19	m 5 51	13 7
		0 49a	29 11		6 42a	18 3
Sat.	20	m 0 34	27 4	20	m 6 37	13 10
		1 36a	29 9		7 32a	18 5
Sun.	21	m 1 24	28 12	21	m 7 25	14 7
		2 24a	29 3		8 28a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 15 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 6m
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 7m
" 19 (Friday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quater June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The disturbance in north-west India has given nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province and a few falls in north Punjab and Kashmir; it is less marked to-day. Several thundershowers have occurred in the western half of the Peninsula, a few in Assam and Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Parachinar one and a half inches; Cherat three-quarters, Aurangabad a half, Mysore one and Bellary one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province and increase in North-East India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is also below normal at Ambala and Rawalpindi but above normal at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and at Bikaner; night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Matgaon reports 0.25in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.56in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports a heavy fall of 3.60in. A few showers have occurred in the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad and south east Madras. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 *a. m. on* MONDAY, *the* 15*th of May* 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total 1st November to date.	Departure from Normal since 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.7	77.4	60	..	7.31	—3.64
Do. (14th)	93.8	75.2	79	..	5.44	1.37
Jask	95.5	76.5	63	..	5.44	1.37
Do. (14th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.5	78.0	67	..	1.53	—0.27
Rawalpindi	92.5	63.5	68	0.02	10.82	0.09
Lahore	95.6	72.4	41	..	1.12	—2.99
Hissar	104.0	77.1	31	..	2.27	
Ambala	106.7	80.1	23	..	1.51	—4.69
Delhi	105.6	84.4	28	..	1.71	—1.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.9	84.0	35	..	0.73	—1.28
Mainpuri	111.1	80.0	28	..	1.02	—1.56
Jhansi	112.6	83.8	19	..	0.56	—1.43
Cawnpore	109.0	80.1	33	..	0.78	—1.46
Allahabad	110.9	78.9	36	..	1.63	—1.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	105.1	79.4	46	..	0.61	—0.77
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	103.4	83.4	23	..	0.44	—1.20
Jalpore	107.3	86.1	22	..	0.33	—1.43
Kotah	109.8	90.2	20	..	0.03	—1.43
Mount Abu	88.2	71.4	38	..	0	—1.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.6	76.5	67	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	88.3	79.7	77	..	0.19	—0.50
Veraval	85.5	78.4	81	..	0	—0.48
Rajkot	102.1	74.8	62	..	0	—0.58
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	74.2	81	..	0.13	—0.43
Surat	94.7	79.3	64	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	105.6	78.8	62	..	0	—0.46
Deesa	103.0	82.2	57	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch	106.8	81.2	36	..	0.26	—0.69
Indore	104.9	77.2	57	..	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.3	80.8	26	..	1.09	—1.94
Saugor	109.6	83.2	26	..	1.27	—1.41
Hoshangabad	110.9	84.6	27	..	1.49	—0.50
Khandwa	107.8	82.3	56	..	0.82	—0.53
Akola	110.2	83.5	38	..	2.00	—0.21
Amroati	109.8	83.8	28	..	1.02	—1.33
Nagpur	109.8	87.7	31	..	1.75	—1.50
Chanda	101.5	87.4	31	..	1.45	—2.19
Raipur	108.6	86.2	27	..	1.25	—1.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	80.5	75	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.3	79.5	70	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	88.7	79.0	74	..	1.39	—0.82
Karwar	89.1	79.0	73	..	1.14	—1.42
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.4	72.5	58	0.25	0.43	—0.80
Ahmednagar	103.6	74.5	44	..	3.62	1.83
Poona	98.4	73.1	66	..	0.33	—1.61
Sholapur	104.2	76.8	63	..	1.27	—1.20
Bijapur	100.8	73.3	43	..	0.60	—1.79
Belgaum	95.5	68.5	83	..	2.84	—1.79
Ahmedabad	104.7	71.7	63	0.56	2.6	0.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.7	88.1	32	..	1.86	—1.09
Hyderabad	103.8	79.2	53	..	3.77	0.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.8	80.2	69	..	8.74	2.85
Calicut	89.4	79.3	81	..	16.26	2.61
Cochin	92.5	79.5	77	..	15.77	3.68
Colombo	86.5	71.5	93	3.60	51.68	8.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.8	83.0	73	..	20.84	12.96
Bellary	104.5	69.7	64	1.53	9.38	5.32
Cuddapah	107.9	83.3	43	..	9.48	3.60
Madras	98.6	80.8	69	..	21.26	—0.12
Bangalore	91.7	69.8	59	..	6.59	—0.69
Coimbatore	99.9	74.1	76	0.20	8.87	0.27
Trichinopoly	106.6	82.5	56	..	13.24	5.82
Negapatam	94.9	81.5	73	..	24.26	—5.71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th May 1916, was 29.923 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBARDMENT AND "NERVES."

TEST OF SELF-CONTROL.

A soldier writing home says:—Here I am still alive; that's the surprise. That month of March (and the shells are, as I write, bursting close enough to shake the ground and give one palpitation) was one long drawn-out escape; just enough interval between the excitements to keep one fit enough to stick it. So you will forgive my long silence; but now we have been shifted to a less boisterous section, I can let go and write.

Spring at last, and the sunshine is glorious; birds and woods are lovely. The stars yesterday evening were a sight. I was lumping bits of Belgium into bags for six hours, so it was "heads down," but I had to have a few spells of admiration and it did me good. I wish I could tell you of the happenings lately—anyway you may be told that the Ypres salient is a—place to be in.

I am pleased to read of your impatience; many people are easy-going optimists, who live in peace and leave others to do their share of war-work and bearing war's burdens, and everyone in this war (I hope so at any rate) is thoroughly convinced that it is a ghastly business that should be shortened by any means almost. Out here, of course, in places and at times one feels fairly well (in mind and body, I mean), but generally speaking, it is one long drag, one long series of abnormalities, and one sickens of it all. At times one feels like a desperate ferocious struggle, and *fini*. And then one so often thinks of loved ones, and the many beautiful, glorious, lovely things of life at home, after the war. Sometimes I think that this struggle does one good. No doubt it tests a man's strength of character. Other times I think the war does have a demoralizing effect on us, and one must endeavour to counteract that influence.

For a few days, everything was very dreamy and topsy-turvy "a bombardment." Everything but your own life was a misty detail of the past, and I "lost" only some clothing, some souvenirs, some equipment, etc., I want to forget those days and nights; my hands often bloody, and I saw many a man killed, or watched him die. It seems now but a nightmare. Several comrades of mine are in "blighty" with shell shock and shattered nerves; warlovers should see some of these cases when they are here, and then you see some of the horror, the awful madness, and torture of war's worst.

SPIRIT THAT SAVES THE LINE.

I don't wonder at the French infantry being so fierce in their counter-attacks; a bombardment makes a mad animal of you or makes you (if lucky enough to be alive) like a child seeing bogeys and frightened to the point of insanity. Such things as frostbites—and, by the way, I nearly got it one night when the slosh froze—or ordinarily got wounds are in a way "cushie" accidents; and feels a little envious when taking "cushie" but blighty cases down to the dressing-stations. "To get away from it" is indeed *tres bon*, and, believe me, there is a very simple explanation of the wonderful cheerfulness of wounded Tommies. Do you remember Sir John French, in his long report, including his September attack, remarked that in his visits to most of the field hospitals, etc, the optimism of the wounded was remarkable? It is not. What is remarkably, wonderfully impressive is the self-control of many men under a bombardment—the grand self-restraint, the heroic self-pride that keeps you (some of you) calm and steady in the won't-give-in spirit, the won't appear-frightened resolve—that's what saves the line. It's awfully testing to be right up to death time after time. The concussion is enough to kill you if you are close enough. H. E. is terrible stuff when it explodes; one's inside gets an awful lift. After a series of such strains one jumps at the crack of a rifle and the ping-pong of a bullet, and bombs are then as loud as shells. Yes, 'tis the afterwards, too. You don't look much different, I suppose, but if you have a few months of such liveliness—and we have had a fair all-round experience—one's nerves are far different from what they were in Angleterre. One good thing is, I have (I now know) quite strong nerves, and was able to do, as much as was possible, my duty. Of course, you know I am a stretcher-bearer now.

ACCIDENT IN A CALCUTTA THEATRE.

POPULAR COMEDIAN BREAKS HIS LEG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

An unfortunate accident happened at a matinee performance at the Empire Theatre on Sunday afternoon, when the popular comedian, Mr. Harry Grey, broke his leg. His entry in his tramp song is made in an aeroplane and he had started with his usual heartiness when the wire shapped. Mr. Grey fell on the stage rather heavily and his leg was broken. He was conveyed to the hospital in an ambulance.

(Continued from Column 6.)

bacon and cheese, 77 cases hams and bacon, 2 hogsheads 402 cases gin, 14 packages seeds, 30 cases cider, 89 cases confectionery, 80 cases 100 drums varnish, 293 cases biscuits, 30 drums oil, 55 cases chocolate, 44 cases 1,084 kegs paint, 5 cases sanatogen, 92 cases Scott's emulsion, 284 cases O. stores, 50 cases condensed milk, 8 cases sardines, 308 cases provisions, 1 case blankets, 1 case rugs, 7 cases cotton and art silk goods, 32 cases woollen and cotton goods, 3 packages jute cloth, 1 bale 1 case linen goods, 2 cases shawls, 8 cases silk goods, 12 casks tallow, 4 bales canvas, 7 bales tobacco, 22 cases cigarettes, 8 cases woollen yarn, 8 cases woollen goods, 705 bales 338 cases cotton goods, 6 cases starch, 56 cases mixed silk good, 103 cases mixed tissue, 10 cases umbrellas, 35 cases 5 barrels sanitary fluid, 8 cases cycle and parts, 135 bales paper, 2 cases hides, 21 casks crucibles, 12 cases eau de cologne, 200 cases lime juice, 239 cases rum, 60 cases beer, 20 cases essence, 400 cases geneva, 44 casks ivory, 65 cases champagne, 42 cases soap, 238 cases medicine, 42 cases perfumed spirit, 903 cases brandy, 292 cases 3 kegs 2 hogsheads wine.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.

Lawoe	Lorme	Busrah

May 15.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Egyptian Prince	Paine	Cardiff

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

Bahrein	Bonvet	Maculla

The following vessel received Port Clearance on Monday.

Steamer	Kashmir	for	London
"	Lady Curzon	for	Abadan

The following vessels entered for loading.

Steamer	Java Maru (to arrive)	for	Kobe

May 15.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the Homeward mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. on Sunday the 14th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 12th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain F. D. Lorme, arrived here on Sunday from Busrah and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H M. Cutbush, arrived here on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egyptian Transport:—The steamer Egyptian Transport, 2,935 tons, Captain J W. Paine, arrived here on Monday from Cardiff, which port she left on the 13th April and called at Gibraltar, Malta and other ports, with a cargo of steel rails on board.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, will sail to-day for London via intermediate ports, with the mails, a general cargo and about 113 passengers.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, 3,091 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Persian Gulf ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lady Curzon:—The steamer Lady Curzon, 3,179 tons, Captain J. D. M. Baillie, will sail to-day for Abadan, with a general cargo.

Monday, 15th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & C
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
C&R. Pundua	Anderson	R. S. N. Co
D & E St-Ninian	Barham	L. Dreyfus & Co
H. Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
K. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. "
N. Parkfield	Francis	L. Dreyfus & Co
P. Benlawir		W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Lawoe	D. M. Khandwani	

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Courland		B. S. N. Co
Satraji		B. S. N. Co
Sabermati		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

OFFSIDE.

N. Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alderney	Graham	W. & A.G. & Co
2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Sa dar	Weeks	P. G, S. N. Co
6 Merton Hall	Sullivan	Graham
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. & Co
12 Marengo	Patton	J. Finlay & Co
15 Kowet	Wilson	T. M. & Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR HALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 4 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 6 m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon May 17th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir sails with Homeward English Mail.
Mails for Mauritius, per extra S. S. Koweit will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 18.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 20.

P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with English Mails of 28th ultimo, due at daylight.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DRIVER—Jerbai, wife of Driver K. Dossabhoy, on 26th April, 1916, at 5 o'clock in the evening. Aged 23. (Died during confinement).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D. Commanding.

May 15.

No. 167—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 15th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.

No. 163—PAY:—

There are still a number of N. C. O.'s and men who have not collected pay due to them as per Order No. 145 dated 27th April. The Paymaster will attend at Headquarters bet. ween the hours of 6-15 p.m. and 8 p.m. On Thursday and Friday next the 18th and 19th instants and all N. C. O.'s and men who have not yet drawn pay for August, September, October, 1914, must do so on these dates or it will be returned to Government.

No. 164—RECRUITS:—

Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergt.-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.

No. 165—RETURN OF ARMS:—

All arms and equipment in possession of Officers, N. C. O.'s and men of Nos. 1, 2, and E. E. Companies must be returned to the armoury at once.

No. 170—CLOTHING:—

All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores before Wednesday, 17th instant.

No. 171—LEAVE:—

Lieut. F. W. Wilson, No. 1 Company, is granted leave of absence from the 13-5-16 to 22-5-16 both dates inclusive.

Lieut. A. M. Green, No. 2 Company, is granted leave of absence from 15-5-16 to 16-6-16, both dates inclusive.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT AUGUST 16, 1915.

2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Bigg-Wither, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to be temporary Lieutenant, with effect from August 1, 1915.

No. 172—STRENGTH:—

2nd Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither, B.V.A., is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st August, 1915.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15. p.m.

March—Old Comrade	Teike.
Overture.—Tancredi	Rossini
Valse.—Destiny	Baynes.
Selection.—Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Serenata.—Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Melodies from.—The Girl in the Taxi	Gilbert
Polka Caprice.—Les Chanteurs Hongroes	Hon. Michiels.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar per s. s. Fundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant instead of on the 15th as previously notified.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Physician, in charge of the S. S. League Homoeo Charitable Dispensary Babula Tank reports that during the quarter ending 30th April 1916, 583 patients attended the Dispensary of whom 416 were adults and 167 children.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Sardinia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Medina with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 14th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and seven deaths from plague occurred in the city on Sunday, the cases being reported as follows:—Fort (North), two attacks and two deaths; Mahim, Girgaum, Chukla, one attack and one death each; Mandvi, Market, Fanaswadi, Byculla, one attack each; Maratha Hospital and Worli, one death each. The total mortality from all causes was 79. Out of a total of 2,087 rats caught, 63 were found to be plague-stricken.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN APRIL.

The statistics for April 1916, compiled by the office of the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality show that Bombay fared much worse last month in point of mortality from plague, small-pox, and respiratory diseases, than in the corresponding month of last year. The total mortality from plague amounted to 652 as against last year's 159. The number of deaths from small-pox amounted to 198, compared with 60 of last year, while deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,079, as against 591 of April last year. The total mortality last month amounted to 3,526, as against 2,109 of last year. The birth-rate was at about the same level as last year, but infant mortality was considerably higher this year. Twenty-five births occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home at Bellasis Road and nine in the new maternity home opened at Parel Road.

HONOUR TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

In acknowledgement of a resolution of thanks to H. M. the King-Emperor passed by the Imami Ismailia Jamat of Goa-Panjim for raising H. H. the Aga Khan to the status of a Ruling Chief, the following reply has been received by Mr. Rahimtoola Lalji, Mukhi to the Jamat:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge with thanks of Government the receipt of your telegram dated the 17th April 1916 conveying thanks to his Majesty the King-Emperor for bestowing a salute of 11 guns upon his Highness the Aga Khan and inform you that your message has been forwarded to the Government of India.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. E. C. JUKES,
Dy. Secretary to Government."

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Tribhuvan Rupchand, a dealer in hay, aged 25 years. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Dhunjibhai Nasroji, driver of a light engine of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was going from Parel towards Colaba on Sunday morning, when he saw the deceased walking on the line at the grass siding at Mahaluxmi, at some distance from the engine. When about twenty paces ahead of the engine the deceased, who had his back to the engine, began to cross the line. The driver whistled, shut off the steam and applied brakes. The deceased was run over. The engine stopped within ten or fifteen paces. A gate was at some distance, four or five hundred yards away. The deceased was trespassing on the lines to take a short cut. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANOTHER "SHORT-CUT" THAT ENDED FATALLY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Abdul Razak Hassim, a Mahomedan boy, aged 15 years. The evidence was to the effect that about 9-30 p.m. on Sunday a porter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway was walking along the line from Grant Road to Mahaluxmi when he saw the deceased lying dead on the up-line, between the two stations. The Police were informed. There was no crossing at the place but it appeared that people were in the habit of taking a short cut by crossing the railway line often as there were huts on the western side of the line. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found lying dead on the railway line between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations, and added that as this was the second fatality at that place within twenty-four hours the jury would draw the attention of the railway company to the dangers of that "short cut."

PRESENTATION TO THE REVEREND PAUL FERNANDES.

On Sunday evening the parishioners and friends of the Rev. Paul Fernandes, Chaplain of St. Joseph's, Oomercarry, assembled in the School Hall to bid him good-bye before his proceeding to take charge of his new appointment at Ahmedabad and presented to him an address and a souvenir (a gold watch) expressive of their great esteem and regard. The hall was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. A large number of the departing clergyman's friends and admirers were present. After the unveiling of the portrait of the Rev. Fernandes by the Rev. Dr. D'Monte, the Rev. Fernandes, who seemed to be deeply affected thanked all those present for the kind manner in which they had treated him and for the valuable assistance he had received during his seven years' stay at Oomercarry, from his Parishioners.

The proceedings terminated by the singing of God Save the King. Three cheers were also given for the Rev. Fernandes.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Simon Joseph, a painter, aged about 35 years. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased, who was engaged to be married to a girl named Satyabai, brought her to Bombay from Dapoli on the 5th instant, where she had been living with her father, and they were to have been married on Saturday last. A day before this the girl's father sent a letter to one Sherabai, with whom the girl had put up, objecting to the marriage and asking Sherabai to send Satyabai back to Dapoli as he alleged he had received information that Simon bore no good character. The letter was read to the deceased on Friday and Sherabai told him that she would not send the girl for marriage. On Saturday Satyabai went with Simon to a priest who refused to marry them in the absence of a certificate. They came back and whilst Sherabai and Satyabai were taking meals, the deceased took out something from his pocket, put it in his month and swallowed it with water. Sherabai sent for the Police but the deceased went away. Subsequently he was found lying on the road unconscious and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died from the effects of opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JEWELLERS CONVICTED.

COMPLAINANT'S REWARD FOR POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Dyer charged Chinubhai Haribhai and Bhogilal Chhaganlal, jewellers, with cheating Manilal Dwarkadas in respect of gold and embroidered saris and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 446.

It was alleged that on the 26th April the second accused took the first to the complainant, where he introduced him (the first accused) as a son of the "nagarsett" of Ahmedabad. The second accused represented that there was going to be a marriage in the family of the first accused, who therefore wanted some saris. On these representations they obtained goods on credit and subsequently mortgaged them. A portion of the property worth about Rs. 125 was recovered by Sub Inspector Sirnobat.

As the first accused belonged to a respectable family the Magistrate released him under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code as first offender on his entering into a bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnishing a surety for a like amount to be of good behaviour for a year. The second accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The complainant gave the Magistrate a gold ring for presentation to Sub-Inspector Sirnobat through whose instrumentality some of the property was recovered. The Magistrate ordered the ring to be sent to the Commissioner of Police for presentation to the officer.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

CROWN DECIDES NOT TO PROCEED WITH THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

At the High Court sessions to-day Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the case in which Nishi Kanta Lahiri was charged under sections 19 (f) and 20 of the Arms Act The accused was arrested at his house at Harrison Road the day after a police sub-inspector was murdered in front of the Medical College hospital and his room being searched some Mauser pistol cartridges were found under his bed. The jury were divided in their verdict in proportion of 8 to 4. The Standing Council informed his Lordship that the Crown had decided not to proceed any further and his Lordship discharged the accused.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LADIES' MEETING.

A meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund was held yesterday at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, with Mrs. Krishnagauri Setalvad in the chair.

Rs. 8,200 have been collected by the Ladies' Committee of which Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Sanghvi, General Secretary and Treasurer.

It was resolved that the Ladies' Committee should work independently of the Men's Committee, controlling their finances and details of expense. The distribution of money made by the Ladies' Committee under the presidency of Lady Tata was approved and confirmed.

It was decided to send Rs. 500 to the Marwadi Sammelan for relief in Rajputana.

"WARNING TO MOTORISTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to give some space to my letter in your esteemed columns? I must say that I am not a zealous defender of Motor drivers—public or private—of Bombay, when I am writing this. But reading the case, published in your issue of the 13th instant, under the heading "Warning to Motorists," one is naturally compelled to ask what further indication or warning ought to have been given to the complainant in the said case than those mentioned given by the accused under the circumstances.

The complainant, himself, had not disputed the frequent sounding of the horn by the chauffeur as well as the slackening of the speed when the car took the turning to enter the compound. In fact the complainant's own witness—a European—clearly stated that the accused not only repeatedly blew the horn, but that the complainant, who was on his bicycle, did did not seem to hear the horn. The same witness further states that the complainant was looking at the Irani's shop and not at the Motor when he dashed against the car. This looks very likely, because according to the statements both of the complainant and his witness, half the front portion of the car was already in the compound, when the front wheel of the complainant's bicycle came into contact with the rear wheel of the motor car. The car was taking its turn not to the right but to the left side of the road, and as complainant's own witness has suggested from the box, the complainant's position was such as he could not have seen the hand raised by the chauffeur from his seat.

Under these circumstances, one fails to understand what further warning or indication could possibly have been thought necessary to have been given by the accused to the complainant. Unfortunately this case is instance of those cases in which the accused is unfortunately prevented from going to the higher Court in the absence of any record of evidence, however strong his defence may have been—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

"RAILWAY ZOOLUM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It can certainly be admitted on all hands that the accused in Mr. Vaidya's case got off rather lightly. It may also be said, without any fear of contradiction, that Mr. Vaidya deserves every credit for seeking justice in a Court.

I have read all the letters appearing in your valuable journal with mixed feelings of satisfaction and disappointment. On the one hand, some have rightly protested against the abominable Railway Zoolum, while some enthusiasts have roused themselves, all of a sudden, into strange energy, and have gone so far as to suggest unpracticable "practicle measures." The other side cannot, in the name of fair-play, be neglected. That the Railway servants and authorities should maltreat or show complete indifference to the better class of the third-class passengers is simply intolerable. It is unfortunate that in India, a large number of educated men, whom I may term the aristocracy of the third-class, are not in a position to travel by second-class on account of their miserable income and its prohibitive fare. It is a sad fact that they simply cannot afford to travel by that class. But a large number of third-class passengers, who mostly come from the illiterate classes, have earned a name for their ways in travelling. Their hopeless ignorance, the almost revolting sight of their untidy luggage no less than their own appearance and manners certainly deserve great censure. Not only this, but the way in which they conduct themselves in trains is thoroughly objectionable, and it in itself constitutes a sort of Zoolum over the refined ones. I know a class of half-educated Indians, who even have not the consciousness of the impropriety of discussing topics of objectionable morals in the presence of respectable ladies. If they have not the notion of their rights against the Railway companies, they have certainly an exaggerated sense of their rights against fellow-passengers. Their dirty luggage, which they have a horror to send to the luggage-van, not only creates unnecessary over-crowding, but is objectionable on sanitary grounds, so also their on-rush and the mad fury with which they enter the train at any cost, are sometimes responsible for creating unequal over-crowding in trains. Some of the lower classes in India have yet to learn lessons in sanitation, decency and etiquette and unless they take lessons in that, it is thoroughly useless to teach them their rights against the Railway companies. It is no use making butterflies, we must make butterflies make themselves. Will the enthusiasts over Mr. Vaidya's case take upon themselves to educate their fellow third-class passengers in these respects and thus pave the way for better treatment from the Railway servants?—Yours, etc.

L. G. PRADHAN, B.A.

Dhond, 14th May, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some time I have carefully followed the various letters appearing in your paper about the over-crowding in trains. May I be permitted to mention that just as the public try to ventilate their grievances against the guards and drivers of the trains, the latter have got their own grievances against the public as well. The hard-worked officials in charge of the trains have to see that the trains are run according to the schedule time. Besides who is not aware of the tendency of the many a third-class traveller to rush into a compartment blindly without caring to see whether there is sufficient room in it or not. No doubt at times there is overcrowding, but at the same time it is not a rare sight to find that where one compartment of a train is chokful the next one is nearly denuded of passengers. The remedy lies not in finding fault with the guards and drivers, but in the paucity of the trains run. In all fairness to the guards and other railway officials I am sure you will publish this letter. Yours, etc.,

M. M. KARKARI.

Queens Road, 14th May, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jhaveri Lal deserves the best thanks of the third-class passengers for giving the widest possible publicity through "The Chronicle" to the succes with which he forced the servants of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to remove from his compartment the extra passengers who had overcrowded it. Note how cooly and determinedly he worked. Note how he did not care even for the police who, instead of helping him as it was in duty bound to do, *threatened* him and asked him to get out of the compartment, when he had pulled the emergency chain and stopped the train. Mr. Jahveri Lal succeeded because he was *fearless and determined*.

He again pulled the chain twice on the same train for the same reasons. The incident is full of significance. It shows once more that the remedy for the horrors of overcrowding is in the hands of the passengers themselves. The remedy does not cost anything. What remedy could be more prompt and instantaneous than the pulling of the emergency chain? No effort is required to pull it. If the passengers do not make use of the chain whenever their compartment is overcrowded, then they deserve to suffer all the horrors attendant on overcrowding.

The business of the railway companies is to make and continually to increase dividends for their shareholders. There are two ways of doing this. One is to do more business; the other is to practise economy. The traffic increases by itself because in our country there are not competitive lines. But economy is a matter for official scheming. The officials push economy to the verge of lunacy by keeping down as low as possible the stock of third class carriages, running as few trains as possible, and putting on each train as few third class carriages as possible. The officials are expected to do this. In their turn they expect their subordinates forcibly to overcrowd the carriages. They, also expect the Government Police to help them in this work of *trading in the miseries of third class passengers*. And, as everyone who has cared to observe, knows the expectations of the officials are more than realised. This has happened for years and will continue to happen so long as India is silly enough to leave the management of her national railways in the hands of companies.

There is only one way out. Act like Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Jahveri Lal, and you will succeed in preventing your compartment from being overcrowded or in forcing the railway servants to remove the extra passengers who have got into your compartment or are forcibly thrust into it by the railway servants or the Government Police. That is what the matter comes to. Whenever your compartment is overcrowded, remember Vaidya: remember Jahveri Lal.

The salvation of third class passengers will come through "The Chronicle" bringing forward a few more Vaidays and a few more Jahveri Lals.

My advice day and night to third class passengers is: remember Vaidya; remember Jahverilal.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAN.

THE PARSI DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns which, I know, have much better material to accommodate than arguments on the puerile Parsi split to answer some quetsions raised by your correspondent "Communal Honesty" in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle."

To say that "communal honours are in place only. . . . in case of spiritual heads and denominational leaders" is to let the *real* cat out of the bag. Would that this real issue had been presented to the community instead of mixing up matters like the sale of the Panchayat lands and the introduction of crematoria!

Is it fair, I ask, to doubt the sincerity of those who now cry loud to honour Sir Pherozeshah's memory because they attempted a few short years ago in the light of their own wisdom and civic spirit, —which we may well admire!—to oust him from the Corporation and succeeded in defeating his candidature for the trusteeship on the score of his not having a sufficiency of orthodoxy in him?

Had the boasted Parsi culture, Parsi spirit and Parsi enlightenment come to such a woeful pass before the historic 9th April, 1916 as to warrant the assumption that a communal honour for Sir Pherozeshah "did run a certain amount of risk of opposition"? It only means that the Community is so base,—and it has proved to be so,—as not to let any one of its members sacrifice himself in the cause of our motherland, as not to tolerate amongst them any one who would dare work for the advancement and welfare of those who sheltered us 1,300 years ago and helped us to keep the sacred fire burning. What a beacon-light this to the rising Parsi who would attempt to follow in the grand wake of Sir Pherozeshah!

Never mind patriotism, never mind holy obligations, never mind self-respect, never mind gratefulness,—only guard the Gahambass, profess orthodoxy in spite of smoking and going about bare-headed, sing a well or two relieve the cattle contribute towards Jasham funds, talk loud and talk long in Amelioration Societies,—this, this is the way to communal honours!—Yours, etc.

J. R. J.

WHAT EVERY SAILOR KNOWS.

"Sydney Smith somewhere describes his delight in the omniscience, or what seems to the landsman the omniscience, of the ordinary seaman," says the "Spectator." "A sail was sighted on the horizon, and to the passengers on board the vessel with Sydney Smith it appeared to be nothing but a sail, nor did it seem credible that any human being could affirm more about it with certainty. But a sailor on seeing it instantly informed a friend that it was the 'Emily Jane'—we have forgotten the exact name—'out of Harwich, carrying tallow.'

What every sailor knows is the nationality, ownership, cargo, port of registry, and destination of all vessels which he passes on the seas.

If the omniscience of the seaman were naiysed, it might be found to be but a demonstrable form of such intensified special knowledge as enables a shepherd to know all his sheep individually, and some cow-boys to distinguish each one of a lot of freshly corralled cattle. But for our part, we fancy there is more in it than that. The sailor's special knowledge is developed to a special degree.

The explanation is twofold, and is natural enough. First, the sailor's senses are continually awake and observant, because on his alertness depends his safety. The shepherd or the cowboy is in no such case. He does not look at a sheep or a cow with the intentness with which a look-out man gazes upon the horizon for any sign of land or of another vessel, knowing well that if his eyes fail him he will hear about it from his officer.

Secondly, the approach of another vessel is an event. There are fewer ships in the world than there are people or animals. Even in frequented waters there is enough time leisurely to survey a passing vessel, to notice her lines, the freshness or shabbiness of her paint, or the salt reaching to the top of her funnel, showing that she has been through heavy weather.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

INCREASE IN AN OFFICIAL'S SALARY

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that in the Revised Schedule of Establishment approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the salary of the Assistant Superintendent Zoological Collection, has been fixed at Rs. 250-10-300. Under Article 149 of the Civil Service Regulations, the maximum has to be reached in five years in equal yearly increments. The present Assistant Superintendent draws a salary of Rs. 250 in the grade Rs. 200-10-250, and he reached this maximum on 1st March 1906. He has, therefore, been drawing the same salary of Rs. 250 for nearly 10 years. As the revision of the pay of the appointment, however, will confer no immediate benefit on him, and as he has put in a service of nearly 23 years, I have the honour to request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will be pleased to grant him the maximum pay of Rs. 300 from 1st October 1915."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the demand for the maximum salary all at once should not be granted. It would be waste of public money to do so.

Eventually it was resolved to grant a salary of Rs. 270.

GERMAN "AIDS" TO BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT

PROFESSORS DEPORTED

The report that the distinguished Belgian historian, M. Henri Pirenne, has been arrested at Ghent and deported to Germany, on account of his refusal to lecture in the University of Ghent as "transformed" by the Germans for their own political purposes, into a "Flemish University," is now confirmed. M. Henri Pirenne, who is probably the greatest living authority on the subject, writes "The Times" is Professor of Belgian History in the University of Ghent.

According to a report published recently by the Belgian journal, the "Vingtieme Siecle," a similar fate has befallen M. Paul Fredericq, Professor of Flemish Literature and Belgian History at Ghent. M. Fredericq has always been an advocate of the movement for university education in the Flemish tongue, so that his resistance and punishment are eloquent evidence of the nature of the political intrigue by which the Germans are striving to separate the Flemings from the rest of Belgium—on lines of "Kultur" and "education" similar to those employed in Poland by the reopening of the University of Warsaw.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's statement in his Reichstag speech that Germany "cannot again give over to Latinization the long-oppressed Flemish race," and that Germany "will secure for the Flemish race a healthy development in accordance with its rich qualities and upon the basis of its Lowland language and peculiarities" is simply the official endorsement of a policy of anti-Belgian intrigue of which Baron von Bissing and his satellites have long been labouring to lay the foundations. The whole matter, and the already large literature of the subject, was exposed in M. Henri Davignon's article, "German Methods of Penetration in Belgium. Before and During the War," in the January number of the "Quarterly Review." As he shows, the policy now officially announced has been proclaimed repeatedly by the German propagandists—most eloquently, perhaps, by Dr. P. Ostwald, of Leipzig, who in February, 1915, predicted the application of "the German lever" to "the ambitions of the Flemings and their position in view of the persistence of the Walloons."

"FLEMISH" UNIVERSITY AT GHENT.

Various as his activities have been, Baron von Bissing's trump card is the gift of a "Flemish" university at Ghent. He played it by announcing the inclusion in the Budget of 1916 of a sum for the "transformation" of the University of Ghent. An article by an Amsterdam Correspondent in "The Times Educational Supplement" of February 1, described the project and the opposition immediately offered by distinguished Belgian teachers, irrespective of their ante-war views about "the Flemish question."

On March 1, Baron von Bissing published an eminently Prussian reply to an appeal against his schemes from Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent. He said:—

"The objections raised in your petition are in no way calculated to divert me from my ordinance. I appreciate too highly the important ideal and material tasks which have to be performed by higher education and the universities to be able to share your view that the youth of the occupied territory can, without suffering grave injury, be left for still a long time without the benefits of such instruction. . . . For a long time past I have had the possibility of the resumption of higher instruction conscientiously investigated by the responsible authorities. At the same time the question was handled of the re-opening of the State University at Ghent, and also—with regard for an old and just demand of the Flemish people—the question of its transformation into a Flemish university."

After much insistence upon his anxious care for the "vital interests of the Flemish race." Baron von Bissing added:—

"The inaccuracy of your assertion that all Walloons and Flemings hold identical views about the international relations of Belgium is obvious. You cannot have failed to observe that precisely in this regard considerable differences of opinion have appeared and still exist."

Baron von Bissing ended with a threat of "determined counter-measures" against all attempts to prevent the cooperation of professors or students. He has been reduced to the deportation of professors of international reputation.

EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association was held yesterday in the office of the Association, at Bastion Road, Bombay, the Rev. R. M. Gray presiding.

Mr. Alex. R. King, Honorary Secretary, read the Report from which the following are extracts:—

The funds from all sources administered during the year amounted to Rs. 94,874-0-2.

The Poor Fund has been a help to many of the more respectable class. The Strangers' Home provides food and shelter for men and the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and Willard Home for women. The Strangers' Home needs extensive repairs, for which funds must shortly be provided. It was stated in the last report that the question of a site for a new Home for women was about to be settled. The Committee are glad to say that a suitable site at Matunga has been obtained at a cost of Rs. 26,130-8-0. Government kindly made the sanctioned grant (Rs. 25,000) available for the Matunga site which the Committee took over from the Bombay Improvement Trust in May 1915.

The Female Work-room continues to provide work for women.

The Shapurji Broacha Trust Fund has been very useful. The fund is intended primarily to pay for passages Home of women and children of British birth or parentage stranded in the Bombay Presidency, and any balance at the end of the year may be used for the passages, relief or maintenance of persons of British birth or parentage in any part of India, who are in distressed circumstances, or who are in need of assitance to enable them to proceed to their destination.

In connection with the Poor Fund relief was given on 2119 occasions during the year, the number of persons relieved being 364 and the cost was Rs. 6,175-5-3.

Twenty-six cases were dealt with under the Shapurji Broacha Trust during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,493-0-0.

The number of those admitted into the Strangers' Home during the year was 166.

There were at the beginning of the year 19 inmates in the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home of whom 15 were soldiers' widows for whom the Home is chiefly intended. Three inmates died; all were old. One widow was re-admitted, and one left the Home.

The total earnings of the Female Work-room were Rs. 13,170-5-9. The total receipts from all sources, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 2,753-1-19) amounted to Rs. 16,522-15-9. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,523-5-0. The average number of workers on the rolls has been 28.

The average number in the Willard Memorial Home daily was 9. Altogether 17 women were sheltered in it during the year. Six were inmates throughout the year. The total receipts were Rs. 2,635-12-6 and the expenditure Rs. 2,583-4-10.

The Committee thank Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Vodden, Mr. and Mrs. McAfee, Mr. Claridge and other ladies who have visited and taken a kindly interest in the Home.

The Chairman proposed the following addition to the Report: "The Committee wish very specially to express their thanks to Mr. A. R. King for his unwearied labours in the service of the Association."

The motion was carried.

The Chairman moving the adoption of the Report referred to the excellent work done by the Association. He also referred to the Shapurji Broacha Trust which he said was a new thing in the history of relief of poverty and distress in this country and they could hardly be too thankful that that money was given.

A Committee of Management was then appointed.

THE ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The All-India Congress Committee met during Easter, and came to some conclusion about the scheme of self-government. But there is one particular feature incidental to the meeting to which special attention must be drawn. All the provinces were adequately and honourably represented except Bombay. The latter province "the gateway of India" and one may add "the stronghold of orthodoxy," had the unique privilege of being represented by *only one* man, and that also, if my information is correct, under the extraordinary compulsion of saving the situation.

Why was it that only one man could make his appearance on the horizon of Allahabad out of the fifteen gentlemen elected to represent Bombay? One can understand why a few of them could not attend—being either busy or unwell. But what about the others? Some of them had the leisure and the health to attend if they cared to. If Allahabad was considered too hot who was to blame for selecting that place for the Easter meeting? Evidently they themselves with their other brethren.

This now accounts for the rowdyism that prevailed in the Bombay camp when the Bombay delegates were electing their representatives for this year in the Congress pandal. The progressive party of to-day did not want the extra-conservatives of yesterday. They protested against the arbitrary method of submitting a list of the names of mutual friends and admirers,—a combination of conservatives. But, as is always the case, the young party was stigmatised as ungrateful and impulsive. The election was gone through with what result we know from the results. The presence of *one* at the Allahabad meeting out of the fifteen is a specimen of the way in which the Bombay worthies have represented the Presidency.

Let the Bombay progressives take note of this. Let them remember that if their representatives fail the blame ultimately rests upon them. Let them take care, next time, if they wish to uphold the dignity of the Presidency, for, as it is, Bombay has cut a very sorry figure at the Allahabad meeting.—Yours, etc.,

COMMONER.

STILL-HEAD DUTY ON COUNTRY SPIRIT.

CHANGES IN THE RATES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Government have continued their policy of reducing the consumption of liquor by enhanced taxation on spirits by raising, at their annual survey of existing rates, the still-head duty on country spirit in those areas where consumption is increasing.

The chief measure adopted by Government is the enhancement in certain districts of the still-head duty per gallon of 25deg. U. P. spirit by three annas in order to encourage the consumption of the weaker spirit in preference to the stronger. Although this proposal is open to an objection that the duty on this liquor will not be in proportion to its alcoholic strength, yet the price to the consumer will still be fixed in alcoholic proportion. The districts affected by this measure are Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Bhadarwa and Dodka Mewas, Broach, Surat, Kanara (above-ghat talukas), Dharwar, Belgaum, Nasik, West Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba. The enhancement of three annas has also been applied to 30deg. U. P. country spirit which is the maximum strength prescribed for the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

Government have also decided to increase the still-head duty in the following areas to the extent noted against each in the subjoined statement:—

Rates of still-head duty.

Area. 1915-16	25 deg. U. P. Rs. a. p.	60 deg. U. P. Rs. a p. (40 deg. U. P.)	(60 deg. U. P.)
Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas of the Kaira district	1 11 0	1 1 3	0 8 0
Pandu Mewas	1 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijapur	4 8 0	2 0 0	
Bhusaval town	4 8 0	2 0 0	
Rest of the East Khandesh district	3 12 0	1 10 0	
Bassein taluka of the Thana district excluding Bassein town	3 12 0	1 10	

Rates of still-head duty.

Area. 1916-17.	25 deg. U. P. Rs. a. p.	60 deg. U. P. Rs. a p. (40 deg. U. P.)	(60 deg. U. P.)
Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas of the Kaira district	1 14 0	1 6 0	
Pandu Mewas	2 7 0*	0 14 0	
Bijapur	5 7 0*	2 6 0	
Bhusaval town	5 7 0*	2 6 0	
Rest of the East Khandesh district	4 11 0*	2 0 0	
Bassein taluka of the Thana district excluding Bassein town	4 11 0*	2 0 0	

A corresponding increase has been sanctioned in the maximum selling prices for the above areas.

In the Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas of the Thana district and the Karjat and Panvel talukas of the Kolaba district the separate-shop system for retail vend is being brought into force with effect from the 1st April. In those areas the duty on 60deg. U. P. spirit is now reduced by four annas as in other separate-shop areas. A similar reduction is sanctioned for the Dangs in the Surat district, where this system was introduced last year.

Bombay town has been excluded from the three annas enhancement referred to above in paragraph 2 owing to the considerable decrease in the consumption of spirit. It has however been arranged that the still-head duty on 25deg. U. P. spirit should be raised by two annas and that on 60deg. U. P. spirit by one anna.

Besides the changes mentioned above some minor alterations in the rates of duty and selling prices have been sanctioned for shops bordering on Native States in Gujarat, in consultation with the States, in order to equalise the selling prices on the borders of Baroda and adjacent British and State territory.

The authorized maximum strength in respect of country spirit in the Province of Sind has been reduced from 10deg. U. P. to 15deg. U. P. with effect from 1st April 1916 and from the same date the rates of still-head duty have been increased by four annas for both strengths, the selling prices being also enhanced by annas four per gallon.

*Inclusive of the enhancement of three annas mentioned in paragraph 2.

SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

The ceremony in connection with the opening of the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore, was held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday in a fine shamiana erected in the grounds of the house where the College will have temporary quarters. The house has been lent by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Dass who has also made a handsome gift of land. The new college is to be built on the bank of the River Ravi and although rather removed from the town, is still within easy approach. Several speeches were made and pujas offered for three days. The sessions of the ceremony were well attended throughout and characterised by much earnestness and sincerity of purpose.

LATER.

The opening ceremony of the Sanatan Dharma College has been celebrated with becoming pomp and circumstance, the most picturesque function being, however, held to-day when Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterjee dressed in orthodox silk worshipped Saraswati, the presiding diety of learning, in right orthodox fashion in the presence of a large gathering of Hindu gentry. The Sanatan Dharma College will be the sixth Arts College in Lahore.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Bank was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

The Chairman in his preliminary speech referred in eulogistic terms to the work and assistance rendered to the bank by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir Shapurji Broacha. He then alluded to the satisfactory state of the Bank in spite of the abnormal conditions of the money market created by the war. He further said it is proposed to add another sum of Rs 3,000 to the reserve for doubtful debts created last year so as to make it Rs. 6,000. The provision will be considered advisable in view of the fact that seven Co-operative Societies indebted to the Bank had their registration concelled during the year by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The liquidator for these Societies are appointed by the Registrar who is of opinion that the liquidation will not entail any loss to the Bank.

Though there is no cause for apprehension as regards any loss, the Directors, after mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion that till the result of the liquidation proceedings are known, the only wise and cautious policy would be the one which they recommend you to adopt.

The position of the Nira Canal Societies, which was a matter of much anxious consideration to your Directors, has, I am happy to say, now begun to show signs of improvement.

Repayments from societies in other parts of the Presidency have been more punctual than in the previous years, especially from Societies in the districts of the Southern Division. Societies in Gujarat have been rather slacker in this respect, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals and parts of the district of Broach are still suffering from the effects of an unfavourable season.

LONG-TERM LOANS DISCONTINUED.

It will be noticed from the balance sheet that the amount of loans due from Co-operative Societies has increased by less than Rs. 60,000. Loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 8,66 400 as against Rs. 10,22,200 advanced last year. Repayments of loans, on the other hand, have increased by about a lakh of rupees. The decrease in the advances is due partly to a reduction in the amount of loans advanced to the Nira Canal Societies, but primarily to the policy adopted during the year by your Directors, of discontinuing the grant of long-term loans. The result has been that since August last, no large loans have been granted for permanent land improvement and redemption of old debts. The bulk of the advances made during the year were thus for short terms being for current agricultural purposes only. In this connection, I may refer to the decision of the Directors that loans for current agricultural purposes should be made repayable at the time of the next harvest and those for purchases of plough, cattle, be made repayable in two years. This is expected to exercise an effective check on the present practice, of some of the Societies in the Presidency, of advancing loans to members for these purposes for periods longer than are either necessary or advisable.

MAKING MORE CO-OPERATIVE.

I must now dwell on a subject which has engaged the serious attention of co-operators throughout the Presidency. It has been felt that this Bank should be made more co-operative in its constitution than it is at present by making it compulsory for borrowing societies to become members of the Bank. The Directors have willingly fallen in with the idea of enabling societies to become shareholders and have undertaken to find shares for such societies as are anxious to purchase them. As the result of a Circular issued by the Registrar nine Societies became members during the year. The total number of shares held by 16 member societies now stands at 149. As co-operative societies thus begin to obtain a larger shareholding interest in the Bank, your Directors would be glad to have the co-operation of their representatives in guiding the affairs of the Bank. Meanwhile their interests are ably represented on the Board of Directors by Mr. G. K. Devdhar."

Then the Report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts were adopted. The net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 866-15-4 brought forward amounted to Rs. 43,045-9-0. The Directors proposed to pay a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-1-0 per share after an *ad interim* dividend already paid at the rate of 13 annas per share.

Then the Directors for the new year were appointed. The Board of Directors remained the same as before but for the fresh addition of the names of the Hon. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. were then appointed as Auditors for the new year.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 15.

The twenty-second provincial Conference commenced its sittings to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates who numbered over 200. The hall and its approaches were tastefully decorated and the Rajah of Ramnad, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, made elaborate arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the delegates. The president-elect, the Hon. Mr. Kesava Pillay, upon arrival received a great ovation and the proceedings opened with a welcome song sung by two girls. The Chairman then delivered the adddress of welcome.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15.

Estimated Sales 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May.	8.21	No change.
May-June.	8.19	
June-July.	8.15	
July-Aug.	8.13	
Aug.-Sept.	8.07	
Sept.-Oct.	7.99	
Oct.-Nov.	7.92	
Nov.-Dec.	7.87	
Dec.-Jan.	7.84	
Jan.-Feb.	7.82	
Feb.-Mar.	7.82	
Mar.-Apl.	7.82	
Apl.-May.	7.82	
May-June.	7.82	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m, nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The week opened with jute mill shares in strong demands, large business being put through in these securities with higher rates paid for favourite stocks. In the afternoon the tone of the market was slightly quieter when buyers' requirements had been met. The market closed steady in other directions. There was not much business doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16/8, 16/12; Damudar 19 s. 1.

Jute:—Auckland 172, 173; Barnagutre (ord) 96, 97; Belvedere (ord) 340; Budge Budge (ord) 415 to 420; Clive (ord) 127, 128, 126, 126/8; Dalhousie (ord) 284, 285, 277, 276, 273, 274; Dalhousie (prefs) 121; Delta (ord) 420, 425; Empire (ord) 36/12, 37; Fort William (ord) 133/8, 134; Fort Gloster (ord) 410, 415; Howrah (ord) 234, 229; Hooghly (ord) 52, 52/4, 52/6; Kamarhatty (ord) 355, 356, 357, 353/8; Kanknarrah (ord) 469, 470, 472; Kinnison (ord) 520, 530; ex dividend; Lawrence (ord) 264, 265; Lawrence (prefs) 118; Northbrook (ord) 33/4, 33/8; Standard (ord) 320.

Tea:—Hassimara 67, 67/4.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta real property (ord) 70; Dalhoom Gold 11/8, 11/12; Dalhousie jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104; Hooghly Flour 100; Mengkibol rubber 18/8, 18/12; Ryam sugar 14/12, 14/14.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80-12 to Rs. 80-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-4 to Rs. 81-6.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

A JUDGE'S WARNING.

Speaking from the Bench at the opening of the Dublin City Commission on April 11, Mr. Justice Kenny referred to what he described as a movement of a very disquieting character which exists in the city of Dublin. Having referred to the generally peaceable condition of the city, his lordship continued: But there are undoubtedly indications in the city of Dublin of the existence of a spirit amongst a section—I hope, a small one—of the population, in connection with the war and the matter of recruiting, which is of a very disquieting nature, and which, in my opinion, deserves the condemnation of every decent citizen. We are passing at present through a crisis in our country's history of grave and unexampled tension, in which the very existence of the United Kingdom as a nation is involved, and in which every man is expected to do his utmost according to his ability and opportunities in the defence of the country's interests. Enthusiastic meetings have been held daily and nightly in the metropolis to forward especially the recruiting movement, and, I trust, with good results, but it is difficult for any movement of that nature to be a complete success if a propaganda of an openly seditious character, and one which seems to set all authority at defiance, be started in order to counteract it.

We read in the daily papers of anti-recruiting meetings and the seizure of seditious literature, of the police in the execution of the right to search being met and repulsed by men armed with rifle and bayonet, of street disturbances in which firearms appear to be freely used, and you have in the public throughfares of this city what I regard as the most serious attempt to paralyse the recruiting movement—namely, the display of large and attractive posters outside shop doors, which must necessarily have a most mischievous and deterrent influence on certain classes of the population. I have seen these posters from time to time No passer-by could fail to observe them. They purport to represent either the contents or the spirit of some weekly papers. One of these posters reads thus: "England's Last Ditch"; another, "England's Growing Hypocrisy"; another, "Away with the Priests"; another, "The Pretence of the Realm Act," and so on. Let me say I call attention to this matter because the continuance of this state of things must have a tendency to create incalculable mischief and greatly to prejudice the praiseworthy efforts of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and the many prominent citizens who are working with so much zeal and patriotism in furtherance of recruiting in this country. I do not wish to say more beyond this, that I do not believe there is a single peaceable and law-abiding citizen who would not be very pleased to see the mischievous state of things to which I refer brought to an end.

The "Madras Mail" understands there is no foundation for the announcement made in certain quarters that Mr. F. S. S. George of the Police Department, is to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, nor is it by any means certain that a member of the Police Department will be appointed to the post.

SOLDIERS' PETS.

THEIR DISREGARD OF DANGER.

When the Germans overran Belgium and Northern France, writes "H. T. C." in the "Manchester Guardian," thousands of dogs—mostly draught animals—were turned adrift. Who has not heard of the dogs of Ypres? They now know the soldiers' meal-time so well that they congregate in companies around each cookhouse, ready for their share. They are comfortable, well-fed animals by this time, sunning themselves among the ruins and well content with their lot But at first, gaunt and starved, they lurked in the background, too terrified to approach a man. At night they ranged the camp, stealing whatever they could, and at daybreak retreating to their lairs. At last one more daring than the rest crept out, a terrible hunger making him bold. He snatched at the food thrown down. Others followed his example, until the gay call of the bugler now means a scamper of padding feet and an army of dogs gathering to be served with the remains. Pathetic stories are told of the faithfulness of some of these dogs. One tiny pet-dog—a mere handful of silken hair and pathetically big eyes—comes daily for food to one of the billets, but attempts at friendship are resented by a sudden snarl and a tiny bundle of black fur dashes swiftly away. A soldier followed the tiny mite to its retreat. In the heart of a ruined house, the shattered roof tenanted by starlings, the little dog lives in what had once been a beautifully furnished boudoir, and still sleeps on a soiled, shell-torn cushion in the heart of the ruin, waiting for the return of his mistress.

Dogs are to be found everywhere in the long battle-line, sleeping under the guns and waggons. One battery has twenty. They take cover in the most natural manner, and wait until the whiz-bang has passed before venturing out again. The small dog who is a good ratter has a princely time, and is very carefully looked after by the company to which he belongs. A sacrilegious sight, from a foxhunter's point of view, was the training of young foxhounds as ratters when the order went forth that the scratch packs at the front had to be broken up. One foxhound pup, smuggled across by an officer, was given to a non-com of a battery. Now the hound, full grown, with a splendid voice, is the champion ratter of an army corps, and kills a labulous number of rats daily. It is to be feared that if the good dog comes back to these shores he will insist on hunting rats instead of the fox.

CATS.

Cats, of course, figure largely among the soldiers' pets. They have a remarkable disregard of danger. They seem to prefer the trenches to the rest of the lines. A cat will sit and clean himself on the top of a parapet, and only retreat when a bullet or shrapnel sputters close at hand and upsets her toilet arrangements. The whistling and shrieking of shells is commonplace, but to be sputtered with mud or sand in the middle of washing one's face provokes indignant spits, snarls, and a very fluffy tail. The arrival of a family of kittens is an event of immense importance, and many a small cat sharing a soldier's home in Britain first opened its eyes upon the muddy surroundings of a trench "somewhere in France," and was brought home tucked inside a tunic or a kit-bag.

There are several tiny henyards in dug-outs if the searcher knows just where to look. But it is in the waggon lines of the artillery that the weirdest pets are to be found. A Q. M. S. whose resting hours were disturbed by the "father of all rats" ended by making friends with the foe. Now that Q. M. S. has only to sit down in his "store" and whistle, and the rat will emerge from its hole and promptly jump upon his knee. At another waggon line the swallows and martins built last year in the barn used as a harness-room. They became so tame that the men could look into the nests of the martins, who came and went without troubling about the soldiers at all. Goats are too destructive to make good pets, except perhaps as mascots, but quaint stories are told of elderly goats kept by various men, and of the fearful and awful feats of the animals in the way of canvas-ripping and clothes-eating. One Tommy hid his cherished and beloved "Billy" in a neat little dug-out near his battery. The major of that battery was small and round. In the middle of one of his "orations" in the twilight gloom of a lurid day the listeners heard a crash—it sounded like the rending of wood,—there was a flash of dirty white, and the little major went down like a ninepin. Something shot over the edge of the gun-pit. There was a sudden silence, while an indistinct, dirty-white object vanished like lightning into the haze that surrounded the fire trenches in the distance. A furious major was helped to his feet. He flatly declined to believe that he had been butted out by a stray dog startled by a shell. But as the goat is still missing he has no means of proving what creature assaulted him.

GERMAN PETS.

As a rule the captured German trenches do not yield much in the way of pets, but when some trenches were explored after a British advance the—Fusiliers found a cow installed in a dug-out. The poor brute had been there so long that she could hardly walk, and her hooves had grown nine inches too long, and these projections turned up grotesquely in front. With much difficulty she was dragged up into the light of day and gently exercised, her feet being carefully doctored. Now a very happy and much-petted cow is led out every morning to a meadow behind a wood. A soldier watches over her, for there are other companies that would gladly commandeer that cow. In the evening she is led back to her stall, somewhere in the heart of the British lines at the front.

Mr. Shallow, Deputy Commissioner, of Police, Calcutta, has passed orders in connection with the arrests recently made in connection with the Corporation Street political dacoity case. Two were discharged, five others were discharged but rearrested under the Defence of India Act and will probably be interned. The remaining two were sent up for trial before the District Magistrate of Alipore.

POILU HUMOUR.

SOME TRENCH JOURNALS

Various persons, more or less inspired, have written of the *poilu*, of his good humour and gaiety in the trenches, of his seriousness when discussing public affairs, writes a correspondent in "The Times." He is supposed to have certain very stern views about the "embusque" and to look not with exaggerated favour upon the politician.

However that may be, the *poilu* has taken the place, momentarily, of the peasant as the great silent force in the country. His friend the civilian, speaks so much more loudly than he; he is always insistent upon his rights; but the other says very little. He is rarely articulate. If he does feel astonishment at the eloquence of his champions, at their profixity, at their readiness to attribute to him the most complicated sensations of the poet and philosopher, he bears with it without uttering a word; it is part of his heroism. He accepts these ready-made opinions as he accepts his food—without a murmur.

Nevertheless, if you get the *poilu* in a corner, you will discover that his conversation does not in the least resemble that of his self-appointed spokesmen in Parliament and the Press. He does not talk about the grandeur of his task or does he take in vain the name of "la Patrie"; he is not concerned with trade with Germany on the morrow,—he is not sure that there will be any morrow—for Germany. As to politics, the very word surprises him. If those talkative people in the Chamber could only spend a week or two in the trenches, within reach of the "marmites," how they would alter their tale. Politics! There are no politics.

A LIBRARY OF JOURNALS.

The real heart of the French soldier, its *naivete*, its vigour, its impatience, of humbug, its sterling honesty and good sense, its invincible courage and good temper, stand revealed in his letters and in his journals printed at the front. Those journals make delightful reading. Through the kindness of M. de la Ronciere, Keeper of the Printed Books at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, I have had the opportunity of inspecting the complete collection. There is nothing quite so touching as these little sheets—some a single page—in which poems and prose and illustrations have been reproduced with the aid of a duplicator. They have not the fineness of the English and Colonial publications; they have not been handsomely turned out by the printing press; the great majority are hand or typewritten and copied by the cheaper processes. But from that very circumstance they seem to speak more simply and more truly of the rugged and primitive life of the soldier at the front. The printing press instantly puts a barrier between us: editor and reader are separated by the dignity of the characters. But here in these tiny intimate sheets—intended, you can see, for family circulation—you are face to face with natural man, with the first simple outpourings of his thought. Here is the actual texture of his fresh soldier mind.

And yet one must not suppose that the fluid medium of the pen—the epistolatory style—has lowered the quality of the writing. It is not so. Here and there the text and illustrations are crude enough, but that is the exception. More often they are full of charm and wit, and possess a positive distinction. Sometimes you may see the professional hand, for the wide net of mobilization has swept in the artist and the *litterateur*, who fights for his country and draws and writes for his corps. That corps may be some famous force such as the Chasseurs or the Zouaves, or some obscure Territorial regiment which in France is the refuge of the middle-aged.

THE "RIGOLBOCHE" AND OTHERS.

Perhaps the best of those I have inspected is the "Rigolboche" (a composite and untranslatable word, which, made up of "rigoler" and "boche" links the enemy with the notion of fun—fun at his expense). William and Francis Joseph meet in the pages of "Rigolboche". Says the Kaiser to his confederate, "Now is the moment to kill the Gallic 'coq.'" But the "coq" overhears and attacks him in the face, the British bulldog gets his teeth home in the enemy's flank, and the Russian bull, charging up, carries him away on his back.

The "Poilu" is a common title; there is a "Poilu" in Champagne periodically sending humour into the trenches; there is a "Poilu" from the Verdun district; the "Canard Poilu," which should come, appropriately, from the inundated districts, and its illustrated supplement, the "Lapin a Plumes" (the "Feathered Rabbit"); there is the "Indiscret des Poilus", full, as you may suppose, of the most surprising information; the "Guerre Joviale" tells its own story; "Boum Voila" is a merry production, but "Bellica" is positively impressive, with its coloured frontispiece and printed contents. The "Argonnaute" betrays its origin in its title and belongs to the gay style of publication; its artists would not discredit the most celebrated of the Boulevard weeklies. Then there are the "Echo des Marmites," the "Echo du Grand Couronne, the "Echo du 75", "Notre Rire", the organ of the Artillery, the "Voix du 75," the "Premiere Ligne," the "Rat a poil" (the Hairy Rat"), and a dozen more typical of the adaptability and irrepressible vitality of the French.

One strikes a grave note in contrast with the rest. It is called the "Souvenir", and its mission is to keep alive the memory of those who have fallen or have become permanently maimed. "Lest we forget" is the burden of a leading article written with considerable emotion and a deep feeling for the hero. The journals of the trenches are admirable signs of the spirit of France.

The United Provinces Special War Fund is making satisfactory progress in Cawnpore. So far more than Rs. 1,46,000 has been actually collected and it is expected that the total contributions from Cawnpore will exceed two lakhs of rupees.

THE
ROVER
MOTOR CYCLE.

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK

COUNTER SHAFT GEAR—3 Speed
ORDERS BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.
SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Box 195, BOMBAY. | Office & Works: Elphinstone Circle
Telegrams: CHALO, Bombay.

INSURE
YOUR MOTOR CAR
AGAINST ALL RISKS AT LOWEST RATES
WITH THE
GENERAL
ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
MANAGER FOR INDIA, G. M. ROSE.
Nearly all Classes of Insurance Transacted.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY
(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)
Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work (a speciality) (Teeth without plates.)
Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)
Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth.
(10 years' guarantee.)
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS by this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)
Latest Successful Treatment of Pyorrhoea, etc.
Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Opposite Clock Tower.
Hours 9 to 7 Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
VERY MODERATE FEES.
Telephone No. 3267.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.
ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.
With Profits.

Age next Birthday.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10
25	24	2
30	27	4
35	31	5
40	36	11
45	43	14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Out in the Cold	6
Science and Industry	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Standing Committee	4
European Relief Association	5
Still-head Duty on Country Liquor	5
Central Co-operative Bank	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Problem of Poland	8
State and Family	8
The Soul of the Nation	8
Russian Duma	8
On Fools	9
Shakespeariana	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 16, 1916.

OUT IN THE COLD.

The laconic statement of Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons that India would not be represented at the Paris Conference comes as a cold douche after the gushing enthusiasm felt all over the Empire at the spontaneous outburst of loyal support by India in the beginning of the war. More than this, it is strangely inconsistent with the distinct announcement made on March 7 by Mr Asquith, to a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, that "in entering upon a Conference of this kind, not only the interests of the United Kingdom but those of our Dominions and of India would have to be considered." It is significant that Mr. Hughes is to attend the Conference as, according to Lord Crewe, an Imperial representative. But it does not need any imagination to suppose that his presence in the Conference will be universally acknowledged as that of a representative of the Colonies. Referring to this subject the "Daily Chronicle" admits that Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and India have an equal right with Australia to be represented; but, the journal proceeds, "the fact that Mr Hughes is here at this juncture gives him a special position, and we do not suppose that India or any of the Dominions would make any demur to his participation in the deliberations." At the same time it is understood that Mr. Bonar Law, who is also to take part in the Conference, will "naturally" be a custodian of "Dominion interests" so that, as usual,—whether Mr. Hughes goes as a representative of the Dominions or not,—India, great dependency as she is, is consigned to the cold shades of neglect.

This treatment is a fresh manifestation of the surprising change in the attitude of British statesmen towards her claims, from that of sympathetic appreciation to cold indifference. This being so, it is not a little consoling to find that the dearth of Englishmen, who are as strong as Indians themselves in their protest against the growing tendency to leave India out of the discussions which are taking place upon the subject of Imperial reconstruction after the war, is not quite so great as might be feared. In a letter, which he has contributed to the English press, Mr. P. Butchart candidly expresses his views on the subject as a business man in touch with the movements towards closer Imperial union. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Butchart reminds the British public,

> we were all thrilled with justifiable pride and admiration at India's splendid response to the call of the Empire. Since then India's soldiers have fought valiantly in all parts of the world, and the people and princes of India have stood staunchly to our cause. But there seems to be a tendency to omit India when we speak of the great work done by our Colonies. Still more, when we discuss future arrangements after the war is over, India is forgotten in the attention deservedly devoted to the Colonies. This tendency, if not counteracted, is likely to be mischievous to ourselves, and to give a handle to our enemies and opponents.

The mischief can only be averted by the adoption of the policy of trust followed with such remarkable success by Lord Hardinge. That policy, Mr. Butchart rightly says, needs to be strengthened and supported by the press and the people of Great Britain. He defines some of the essential conditions which alone can consolidate the Empire for war and peace. Of these the just demand of Indians for commissions in the Army, of Indian merchants and business men for a share in the economic development of the Empire, and, above all, of India's men of light and leading for a voice in shaping Imperial counsels, occupy the prominent position. These have to be generously met and, as a means towards the consummation of this end, the public in Great Britain and in the Colonies, concludes Mr. Butchart, should be especially cultivated.

The "Globe" which among others, publishes Mr. Butchart's letter, attempts to excuse the neglect of India which, it is at pains to assure its readers, is "more apparent than real." There is assuredly no intention on the part of the press in England, it proceeds, to overlook India's claims; nor is it, we are told, quite accurate to suggest, as Mr. Butchart does, that "a tendency to omit India when we speak of the great work done by our Colonies." The latter, according to the "Globe," have unavoidably and properly figured largely in the public eye, not only by the deeds of their sons, but also by the utterances of their statesmen. India, the journal naively explains, "has possibly not attracted so considerable a share of public attention" as the Dominions, "by the ruling conditions of her Government, and for no other reason." The assurance is, however, given to India that "in the arrangements after the war, especially those of a fiscal nature, Indian needs and aspirations will have to be taken into account. It should be understood that the inclusion of India in such Imperial reconstruction is taken for granted. Though discussion of the problems to be tackled is commonly omitted in general references of the kind, this is because of their complexity, not from any desire to shelve them." That India may have an effective voice in shaping the Imperial reconstruction that is to come will depend, as Mr. Butchart points out, on the extent to which the public in Great Britain and in the Colonies are especially cultivated to this end. "The ruling conditions of her Government," as the "Globe" reminds us, "have alone kept India from attracting the public attention in England that she deserves." Obviously, the only remedy then is that these conditions should immediately be altered, so that instead of the "Great Dependency" India may call herself, to quote Lord Hardinge's words, "a trusty partner."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The question of the general trade policy of the British nation in reference to its indigenous industries and those of other countries, from which manufactured or partly manufactured articles have hitherto been imported, is being widely discussed. There are various points under investigation. One of these to which prominent attention has been directed is the necessity of better scientific training. "The Statist" is one of those economic journals which has been laudably emphasising this point from time to time And, lately, Sir William Crookes, President of the Royal Society, expatiated on it at great length in the admirable farewell address he delivered before the Society the other day. The earnest spirit in which he referred to this matter, so vitally important to the immediate and distant future welfare of the nation, may be discerned in the following sentence which was the keynote of the address.

"We meet to-day in circumstances of unparalleled gravity. I am sure we are all deeply sonscious of the imperative necessity of modifying the methods of our activity, correcting mistakes and planning reforms, without which we cannot hope to maintain our position among the nations. England, our England, is passing through a fiery furnace of stress and discipline, and we must face without flinching the bitter lessons to be learned."

This is a pronouncement, an exhortation, as remarkable as it is patriotic. It signifies that the great British people have to correct the mistakes which the war, which has opened their eyes in so many respects, has revealed, unlearn these, and learn new lessons if they mean to profit themselves in the future and maintain the premier position they have so long enjoyed. He pointed out how careless was the attitude of the nation towards science, an attitude which, in his opinion, was "largely due to the popular idea that science is a kind of hobby followed by a certain class of people, instead of materialisation of the desire experienced in various degrees by every thinking person to learn something about innumerable natural phenomena still unsolved; and having learned, to control and apply them intelligently for the benefit of the human race." Wiser counsel could not have been given to Old England, wedded for centuries past to the study of "humanity" from the days of the scholiasts when, as a matter of fact, almost all the other nations of the world, the German specially, had either given it up or assigned to it only a subordinate place in the mighty wheel of civilisation which has been changing the destiny of younger and go-a-head nations for at least three quarters of a century past.

"Hobby" with the British has been a word somewhat of indifference. But hobby is only the preliminary stage of reform. The person who is said to ride his hobby to death is often ridiculed for his unbounded zeal and enthusiasm for the cause he advocates. He is really the genuine reformer of to-morrow Of course, there are hobbies and hobbies, good, bad and indifferent, some very practical, and some the opposite. But it is well to keep an open mind and examine the merits or demerits of a given hobby and not to discard it or contemptuously laugh it out. The hobby attitude, observed Sir William, arises from a mental inertia which makes one slow to put his latent power into action. He thought that the British were always too late. He asked his audience to look at the belated preparations for war. Scientific education is absolutely essential in these days of scientific warfare. The "r. sources of civilisation" are both constructive and destructive. The pitch to which the Germans have carried their destructive resources of civilisation is transparent to the whole world. But however diabolical the instruments for killing the enemy may be, these were not possible and practical without the application of science to the destructive industry. "If we neglect to alter our ways," said Sir William Crookes, "if we continue to disregard the value of scientific work, and are content with ignorance of scientific methods on the part of the authorities, we shall assuredly suffer total defeat in the industrial war which must of necessity follow upon the conflict of arms now raging." The fact is that in the matter of science, applied to a variety of industries of a most beneficent character to the human race, England has been very backward, partly by reason of conscious supremacy and partly by reason of the mental inertia to which Sir W. Crookes has drawn pointed attention. Look at the one single industry which the German, by dint of perseverance in applied science, has for years brought to perfection and in which he stood unrivalled in the world,—the aniline dyes. Not that England did not originate it. Not that she could not once more revive and carry it to a higher pitch than the Teuton. But she was so backward in her research, and she had besides, so tenaciously clung to her Free Trade maxims that she allowed it to pass out of her hands to the detriment of her own national prosperity. Thirty years ago England allowed the industry to slip,—an industry at the time worth as much as 4½ millions sterling in exports of these dyes. No wonder she repents to-day that she ever let it go.

There is another industry which England allowed to be neglected, for want of that necessary and persevering research. Sugar is a commodity which the British can manufacture from beetroot. Her soil is rich and fully adapted to grow beetroot and cultivate it on scientific principles so as to obtain from its practical manufacture into sugar the highest percentage of the saccharine matter, while the waste or by product may be utilised to the greatest advantage. In his recent memorandum, Mr. Arthur Henderson. the Minister of Education, has laid great stress on a practical scheme for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research. He states that

> "there is a strong consensus of opinion among persons engaged both in science and in industry that a special need exists at the present time for new machinery and for additional State assistance in order to promote and organise scientific research with a view especially to its application to trade and industry. It is well known that many of our industries have, since the outbreak of war, suffered through our inability to produce at home certain articles and materials required in trade processes, the manufacture of which has become localised abroad, and particularly in Germany, because science has there been more thoroughly and effectively applied to the solution of scientific problems bearing on trade and industry and to the elaboration of economical and improved processes of manufacture."

It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the scheme so well propounded by Mr. Henderson is to be adopted whereby schools and colleges will be greatly benefited. We commend to Professor Kale and his Economic Committee, both Sir William Crooke's address and the ably-prepared memorandum of Mr. Henderson. Both will be found extremely helpful and instructive.

Notes of the Day

The Value of the Mesopotamia Operations.

The evidence of a Russian high official, now in London, as to the value of the British expedition in Mesopotamia is highly gratifying but one would like to know why we should have to wait for a Russian high official to arrive in London and be interviewed by Reuter before learning how important a part the British and Indian forces in Mesopotamia played in assisting the Russian forces to scale the Iman Hassan Pass. We are not sure whether we required to be told all this. Of course, we are aware that, if British and Indian troops were not operating in Mesopotamia, large Turkish forces would be freed for the assistance of the Turks in the Caucasus and elsewhere, and that there is a natural relationship between the Russian and British operations. And it would be lunacy to suppose that this natural relationship is not taken advantage of, as far as possible, and the utmost value in the way of co-operation secured by discussion between the two Headquarter Staffs. And, except in one particular detail, the Russian high official tells us little that we could not have guessed for ourselves. The irritating part of it is that, in that one particular, we are still left to imagine what was the particular operation which the British and Indian troops carried out so successfully as to produce an immediate effect in so distant a quarter. The most satisfactory part of the Russian high official's statement is that the Turkish failure in Anatolia will prove a decisive factor, even in regard to the great German offensive at Riga. The effect on the Western Front or in East Africa is not mentioned. We have never been in any doubt ourselves a... the value of the British expedition in Mesopotamia. It is to be seen in a very material form in the settled occupation of a vast extent of Turkish territory.

Roumania.

If M. Filipescu made the speech which the Bucharest correspondent of the "Morning Post" attributes to him, pointing out the folly of further delay on the part of Roumania in entering the war, he must be under a grave delusion. The time when Roumania could gain anything by coming to the assistance of the Allies we fear is gone by. If her Government or M. Filipescu's party are under the impression that they can play the game of the second Balkan campaign over again they have vastly miscalculated. There is no more chance of Roumania reaping any advantage from an eleventh hour repentance, than there will be in the case of Greece when her calculating monarch decides that the game is up with the Central Powers and swings round to the other side. The only difference is that Greece has played and will lose, while Roumania has not played and cannot gain. One can be over-sharp too often, and we fear the Roumanians have on this occasion over-reached themselves. They had better wait till the next war and take the opportunity of showing that their Army is fit for something more than a share in the final parade. It is too late for M. Filipescu to talk about sacrifices. There are no sacrifices to be made, and his Government is not capable of making them if there were.

Bethmann-Hollwegg and the Submarines.

If the report of the German Chancellor's speech at a secret sitting of the General Committee of the Reichstag, which has been sent by wireless to Berne, were to be relied on, it might be taken as intimation of the intention of the German Government to abandon the submarine campaign, if it were not that in Germany the Chancellor sometimes disposes and the Kaiser, acting on the advice of anyone but his Chancellor, disposes. Herr von Bethmann-Hollwegg has always been opposed to the submarine "frightfulness," not, as it may be supposed, on account of any squeamishness but because he had the sense to foresee the trouble that it would create with neutrals and its ineffectiveness. He now declares that the naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by this means, though the London correspondent of the "Times of India" seems to have some leanings towards this belief, which is solemnly entertained, or put forward, by some of the scaremongers in the English press. The Chancellor is quite right. It is possible to be frightful without being in the least bit effective, and if your frightfulness falls upon innocent third parties you only create trouble for yourself.

The Egret Trade.

A case came up last week in Rangoon in which a man was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to a month's imprisonment for having in his possession twenty-two pounds of egret feathers worth Rs. 66,000. In view of this it is interesting to recall that, according to the figures recently published, the Bombay Customs Preventive Department have been highly successful in their efforts to stop the trade in the illicit export of birds' plumage. Ten exporters came within their grasp and from these were seized egret plumes worth Rs. 2,19,047 in India and £44,000 in London, the rupee value representing the sum which the exporters paid to those who took the feathers from the birds. The loss to the trade was thus considerable and in addition penalties, varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 each, and amounting altogether to Rs. 59,175, were inflicted on these men. The figures obviously show that the trade is a very valuable one to those who nefariously engage in it, apart of course from the horrible cruelty and the destruction of animal-life involved. And if this is the case at present after the passing of the Act by the Government of India, it is easy to imagine what must have been the state of things previously.

A Defect in the Law.

Nevertheless, though encouraging results have been achieved, it is obvious that as long as no reciprocal action is taken in the United Kingdom by the prohibition of the importation of the birds' plumage, the illicit trade in it cannot be stopped. Apart, however, from this, the law as it exists in this country itself admits of great improvement as is evidenced by the experience of the Preventive Department. A serious defect in the law is that when an exporter is discovered,—no easy matter, for feather correspondents do not sign their letters with their true name,—the Customs Department can, on a magistrate's warrant, have his house searched and seize the feathers found there to produce as evidence that he is engaged in the trade. But they have to return the feathers and can only take possession of them if they are discovered in the course of export. That this defect in the law which is aimed at preventing the destruction of beautiful wild birds should have existed, is as surprising as it is anomalous. For the plumage fortunately possesses no market value in India, and a man discovered with large quantities of it in his house or on his person, must be presumed to be keeping it there for export. But whatever the efforts made in India, it must be confessed that no effective check can be put to this inhuman trade unless the depraved tastes of the inhabitants of other countries in the matter undergo a radical change.

Madras Executive Council.

A Negapatam telegram states that a public meeting was held on Sunday under the auspices of the local Moslim Association to request the authorities to appoint a suitable Mahomedan gentleman as Indian member on the Madras Executive Council, in place of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, who retires in February next. We do not know whether the demand voiced by the Negapatam worthies represents the wishes of the Mahomedan community of the Southern Presidency. In any case it is obviously as inadvisable as it is unfortunate. For there can be no more suicidal policy, as far as the interests of the country and its evolution on truly national lines are concerned, than to make the membership of the Executive Council a means of encouraging communal rivalries and prejudices. The Indian member on the Executive Council sits in the council of government as the spokesman and guardian, not of the interests of the community to which by birth or even sympathy he may belong, but of those of his fellow-countrymen at large. That this is, as it ought to be, the function of the Indian member, was insisted upon, in practice as much as in theory, by no less a person than Sir Ali Imam who, as is well-known, lost no opportunity to emphasise that as the member of the Imperial Executive Council he was always an Indian first and a Moslim next.

Taluka Conferences.

There are few happier signs of the times than the growing interest evinced by the majority of the people in political questions as manifested in the numerous district and provincial conferences that are being held all over the country. The programme of educating the masses in public questions has greatly stimulated this interest. Mr. Tilak's proposal to the Colaba District Conference, which was held last week under the presidency of Mr. Belvi, that taluka conferences should be organised embodies the logical extension of the programme decided upon by the Congress. Before, however, we have taluka conferences, we must organise district conferences. And when this is done in all the provinces, these conferences can reasonably be expected to carry on the propaganda of the Congress among the villagers, who, after all, form the backbone of the country. Continuous and persistent demand, it is said, realises itself and no limits can be set to the momentum of the demand for self-government that will thus be created.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MESOPOTAMIAN DIVERSION.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

BRITAIN AND THE ALLIES.

SIR E. GREY ON PEACE TERMS.

The value of the British expedition to Mesopotamia is emphasised by a high Russian military official at present in London. The co-operation of the British and Indian forces and also of the fleets at Cyprus and in the Black Sea, he characterises as remarkable. The Mesopotamia diversion was carried through with splendid vigour and dash, enabling General Baratoff to successfully advance from Kermanshah, befor the Turks were able to get sufficient reinforcements from Khanikin.

In the Caucasus, in the direction of Baiburm, Turkish attacks were every where repulsed with heavy losses.

In Mesopotamia, in the direction of Mossul, the Russians occupied the region of Revanduza, the enemy fleeing precipitately.

On the western front the British were heavily bombarded with guns of all kinds, followed by an attack about Ploeg Street Wood in three parties which were all dispersed.

There has been no infantry attack at Verdun, only intermittent artillery activity.

In an interview with a representative of the "Chicago Daily News" Sir Edward Grey emphasised that Britain and the Allies would not tolerate any peace that did not redress the wrongs of the war and did not re-establish respect for international law.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

SAFETY OF CREW DISREGARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The British Admiralty announces that the ship Galgate has been torpedoed 150 miles west of Ushant and that a boat with thirteen on board is still missing.

The Admiralty states that the ship stopped when the submarine ordered it to do so. The Germans paid no regard to the safety of the crew, who were compelled to embark in boats on the high seas.

The British steamer Eretria has been sunk.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

VALUE OF MESOPOTAMIAN DIVERSION.

THE MESOPOTAMIA DIVERSION.

REMARKABLE COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.

The value of the British expedition to Mesopotamia is emphasised by a high Russian military official at present in London.

He says that co-operation of the Russian, British and Indian forces and also of the fleets at Cyprus and in the Black Sea was remarkable. It was chiefly due to the former that General Baratoff, advancing from Kermanshah was able to scale the Iman Hassan Pass, five thousand feet high, which is north-west of Kerind. The success of the risky operation largely depended on whether the Turks were able to get sufficient reinforcements from Khanikin.

Accordingly the commander of the British and Indian force was communicated with. A diversion was decided on and was carried out with splendid dash, vigour and exactitude.

The Turkish reinforcements were engaged on the Upper Tigris and were unable to arrive in time. The Turks defending the Pass were routed, thus making the Russian advance to Kasrishirin possible.

The capture of the latter important mountain dissipates Russian anxieties regarding General Baratoff's column and General Gorringe's army which has been operating south of Bitlis since the fall of Kut, as the flank and the rear of the Turks south of Bagdad is now exposed.

The Turkish armies in Anatolia have failed to accomplish the task assigned to them by the Germans and this will prove the decisive factor even as regards the great German offensive at Riga.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

REGION OF REVANDUZA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 15.

The communiqué says in the Caucasus, in the direction of Baiburm, Turkish attacks were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

In the direction of Erzindjan the Turks accumulated considerable forces in the region of Ashkala and took the offensive. After a day of fierce fighting they drove back some Russian outpost elements, but were compelled to cease the offensive owing to severe losses.

In the direction of Mossul, in Mesopotamia, the Russians occupied the region of Revanduza, the enemy fleeing precipitately.

TURKS' TACTICS IN CAUCASUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says the enemy in the Erzinjan region is trying to assume the offensive in order to relieve the pressure on Baiburt. Despite Teutonic co-operation these efforts have accomplished little.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON DVINA FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A Russian official statement says the enemy began the offensive on the 10th instant northward of the Selburg station on the Jacobstadt-Mitau Railway without success. The offensive was resumed on Thursday after bombardment.

Fighting continues on the outskirts of Yepuku which German artillery has destroyed. Yepuku is about midway on the railway to Dvina.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.

ENEMY ATTACKS DISPERSED.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY MORTARS ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The British communiqué says, after a very heavy bombardment with guns of all kinds last night the enemy attacked about Ploeg Street wood in three parties, one of which succeeded in entering our trenches. They were, however, instantly ejected and left ten dead. Other parties were met by Scottish troops and were dispersed.

Early in the morning a British patrol entered an enemy trench south of the La Bassee canal. We bombarded their positions north of Mouchy and east of Vermelles.

Hostile artillery mortars have been active at Maricourt, Loos, Souchez, Cambrin and St. Eloi. There has also been activity at Hohenzollern, and Givenchy.

BOMBARDMENT IN MORT HOMME DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 14.

The communiqué says there is nothing important to report except a violent bombardment in the Mort Homme district.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain T. H. Cambell (junior), Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant S. G. Rimmer, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. U. Jackson, Scottis' Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Wyatt, East Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant H. A. Squier, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant D. P. Jewitt, Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant C. P. Gillies, North Lancashires.

DIED.

Captain D. H. Cornfoot, Londons.
Captain G. M. Gerald, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant T. W. Coles, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. J. Hadden, Remount Service.

MISSING.

Captain W. R. O'Farrell, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Roberts, Artillery.
Captain G. G. Earl, Cheshires.
Captain C. M. Lloyd, Manchesters.
Captain H. E. van Goethem, Flying Corps.
Captain F. B. Winfield, Medicals.
Lieutenant H. O. Fellowes, Seaforths.
Lieutenant C. J. Huyriss, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Creaney, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Fraser, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Goodman, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Jenkinson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. M. Martin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Percy, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant T. R. Smyth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Trafford, Londons.

KILLED.

Captain R. J. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. L. Walker, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Younger, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. T. C. Hambling, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. C. Monro, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut. A. V. Pope, Hussars.
Lieut. N. A. Taylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Bancroft, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. Clegg, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Gardiner, Argyll and Southerlands.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Hansen, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Magnay, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. P. D. Mathews, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieut. B. Ottewell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. S. M. Pemberton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Reid, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Shann, West Yorkshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 15.

Amongst the wounded in the Dublin disturbances is Captain A. B. Bagley, elder son of Mr. A. H. Bagley, late Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon. He is an officer of the Royal Flying Corps.

BRITAIN AND THE ALLIES.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

WRONGS OF WAR MUST BE REDRESSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.

In an interview with a representative of the "Chicago Daily News," Sir Edward Grey emphasised that Britain and the Allies would not tolerate any peace that did not redress the wrongs of the war and did not reestablish respect for international law.

Refuting Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration that Britain wanted to destroy Germany's freedom, Sir Edward Grey said:

"We were never smitten with such madness. We shall be glad to see the German people free like the rest of the world. We believe that the German people, once pan-German dreams of world-empire have vanished, will insist on the control of its Government, and herein lies the hope to secure the freedom and national independence of Europe, because a German democracy will not plot and plan wars like Prussian militarism."

Unless mankind learned from this war to avoid war, the struggle would have been in vain and humanity would be menaced by extermination, by every form of murderous scientific weapons regardless of law and mercy. Free peoples would rather die than submit to Germany's idea of an iron peace.

CASEMENT TRIAL.

RESTRICTED ADMISSION TO COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Casement discussed his case with three friends at the Tower yesterday.

The prisoner is in much better health and has been allowed to read and to take exercise regularly. It is understood that the case for the prosecution will last four or five days. Casement will be conveyed secretly to the police court and it will be impossible for the public to see him unless they can secure admission to the court which will be very difficult to obtain as the accomodation is limited to sixty.

Sir F. E. Smith assisted by Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Treavers Humphreys, will prosecute and it is believed that Mr. Artimus Jones and Prof. J. H. Morgan will defend Casement.

CHINESE REBELLION.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF LOYAL PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

A Peking message to "The Times" states that the Government has agreed to a proposal to hold a conference of the delegates of the loyal provinces at Nanking to mediate between the north and the south and discuss the question of President.

Meanwhile the four southern provinces which have revolted have formed a provisional government at Canton and proclaimed the present Vice-President Liyuanhung president.

FINANCIAL PANIC.

MORATORIUM CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, May 15.

In spite of the moratorium the Bank of China has remained open, thereby preventing an unparalleled panic as there has already been a run on another bank and immense crowds are besieging the banks in order to convert notes. Foreign banks are lending assistance.

The proclamation of moratorium is universally condemned as an act of criminal folly and it is feared that it may lead to foreign intervention.

NOW OR NEVER.

RUMANIA'S INTERVENTION.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—M. Filipescu, who recently appeared content to leave the question of intervention in the Government's hands, has now resumed his campaign.

The "Morning Post's" Bucharest correspondent reports a speech at the Conservative Club wherein M. Filipescu declared that the consequences of delaying, until the Entente's victory is assured, would be lamentable.

Once Germany was convinced of the impossibility of success she would seek as a peace offering to restore Belgium, Serbia and Alsace-Lorraine and would seek no ransom from Italy.

Would the Entente break off negotiations and sacrifice more men and money in order to gratify an eleventh hour participant?

Roumania's claims to consideration in the peace councils must depend upon her sacrifices, which should be faced without delay.

The correspondent of "Le Temps" at Athens says, the Austrian and Bulgarian consuls have left taking their personnel and archives.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, inspected the Clerk Road estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust yesterday.

Lady Willingdon visited the Freeman-Thomas Hospital yesterday.

Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. R. Rattigan, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Hawkins, and the Hon. Mr. A. H. Diack, are among those who will leave Bombay to-day for England by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, Comptroller and Auditor-General, left Delhi on tour yesterday. He will visit Allahabad, Calcutta and Shillong and return to Delhi at the end of the month.

Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-law, will act for Mr. C. Odgers as Administrator-General, Madras when the latter takes charge as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Madras.

MATUNGA POST OFFICE.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Matunga Residents' Association have suggested to the Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, the following scheme for approval for raising the Matunga Post Office to seven deliveries:—From Dadar northward there are five post offices, viz.:—(1) Vadala, (2) Matunga, (3) Mahim, (4) Sion and (5) Dharavi, out of which Vadala and Sion are non-delivery offices. During its short existence the Matunga Office has justified its existence by the volume of business transacted. The Dharavi Office is out of the way and serves only the village of that name. The suggestion is that the Dharavi Office may be changed into a non-delivery office, whilst the Sion and Vadala offices may be done away with altogether. The saving effected thus may be utilized in making the Matunga and Mahim offices seven delivery ones. Thus all the districts will have the advantage of seven deliveries; whilst there would not be any increase in expenses. Matunga will be able to serve Sion and Vadala, whilst Mahim can well serve Dharavi.

ATTESTED MARRIED MEN.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION.

Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons on April 15, received a deputation from the National Union of Attested Married Men. With him were Mr. Walter Long and Lord Derby. The deputation placed before Mr. Asquith resolutions passed at the union's meetings and their views with regard to financial assistance for the attested married men and general compulsion for the unattested.

Mr. Cross in his speech stated that Lord Derby had said that the pledge was not being kept in the spirit.

Mr. Asquith: What pledge given either by Lord Derby or myself has not been fulfilled?

Mr. Cross turned to his colleagues to consult him.

Mr. Asquith (somewhat sharply): That is a plain question; give me a plain answer.

A member of the deputation: That single men should go first.

Mr. Asquith: So they are.

"Should go, sir," said Mr. Cross. He accentuated "Go."

"Is that all?" asked the Prime Minister.—"That is one pledge, sir."

Mr. Asquith: What other pledge?

Mr. Cross: "No attestation, no appeal." What about the other man?

Mr. Asquith: You have charged Lord Derby and me with breaking our pledges. I want to know how.

Mr. Cross: I think Lord Derby said his pledge was not being kept in the spirit.

Lord Derby: What I said was that the pledge had been kept in the letter, but we had to keep it in the spirit by getting single men, attested or unattested, who were in occupations from which they could be spared, and that we were doing everything we possibly could to get them.

Mr. Asquith: That is exactly what we are doing.

Lord Derby: I said distinctly that we had kept it in the letter and that we were trying to keep it in the spirit, but until we had got these men we could not keep it in the spirit.

Mr. H. Meadowcroft said that men were still going into reserved occupations and munition factories. Mr. Asquith pointed out that the protection had been removed from them.

Mr. Meadowcroft asked if it would not be possible to send a form to all employers of starred men asking full particulars of young men who had joined their service since the date of registration.

Mr. Asquith: That is being done.

Mr. E. Cunliffe dealt with the question of "no attestation, no appeal" in view of which he contended married men attested. Lord Derby admitted that there had been made statements that went a great deal further, and if he had heard of them at the time he should undoubtedly have repudiated them.

THE PLEDGES.

In reply Mr. Asquith said: I believe that the vast majority of the married men attested from motives of pure patriotism. When I am told that the vast majority of them are now claiming to be released from their obligation I confess I think far too highly of their patriotism to believe it. Do you really think the case that you have presented commends itself to a calm and reasoned mind?

Members of the Deputation: Yes.

Mr. Asquith: You have alleged a breach of two pledges—one pledge which was actually made by the Government, and one a pledge which was never made at all. The Government pledge has been scrupulously fulfilled and is being scrupulously fulfilled.

Mr. Asquith quoted the letter with Lord Derby's suggestion that if the young men did not come forward voluntarily married men would either be released from their attestation or a Bill introduced into Parliament compelling young men to serve. "That," said the Prime Minister, "is what we have done."

A Member of the Deputation: You have not got them.

The Prime Minister: It is now law. The pledge has been absolutely fulfilled.

MISLED.

The other alleged or suggested pledge, said Mr. Asquith, was never given by the Government or anybody authorised to speak on behalf of it. If they read his speeches more carefully they would see that it was obviously inconsistent with everything he said that compulsion should be applied to the married men who did not attest. He never said anything of the kind; no member of the Government ever said anything of the kind; the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, he was satisfied never said anything of the kind; and if there were cases, as Mr. Long and Lord Derby himself were satisfied that there were, in which unauthorised agents in various localities had led married men to attest under that impression, he quite agreed with them that these cases ought to be considered and they would be considered.

"Is it to be sufficient for a man to come forward and say 'I was misled' or 'I claim to have been misled, and because I was misled I am to be released?'" he asked, "or is there, to be some machinery by which the genuineness of that claim is to be ascertained and examined?"

Members of the deputation agreed that a man should prove that he was misled.

The Prime Minister said the difficulty was to devise machinery. "We will see," observed the Premier, "if we cannot deal with it.

"The Government recognises the large sacrifices married men are making, and are not only determined to fulfil to the utmost the pledges they have given, both in the Act of Parliament which has been

(Continued from Column 6.)

passed and its administration, but also to do all they can both to release men who can legitimately claim that their attestation was procured under misapprehension or mistake, and to make adequate pecuniary provision for the liabilities of those who in serving their country made exceptional sacrifices for the public weal."

Mr. Walter Long, replying to the charge that the Government were not getting at the single men, said that 300,000 had been obtained already. He admitted that there was an enormous number of single men to be dealt with. Some of them were where they had no right to be—in work where they were not when the Act was passed. They had gone there in circumstances which exposed them to very grave criticism. "We mean them to come out," he said.

Lord Derby said that although the process was not complete, or nearly complete, nothing was being left undone to carry out the pledge to get all the "available single men."

(Continued in Column 5.)

PROBLEM OF POLAND.

THE THREE ALTERNATIVES.

NEED FOR AUTONOMY.

"It is becoming more and more a conviction of the ablest and best-informed minds here that a permanent peace is only to be reached by a drastic settlement of the almost fictitious unit known as Austria, which has become simply an instrument for sharpening the claws of Prussian militarism on as large a non-German population as possible, writes Prof. Bernard Pares, the well-known British press correspondent in Russia. But the tearing away from German hands of the non-German peoples means also a just and necessary diminution of Germany itself by a real and full reconstitution of Poland; and the peace, if it is to be real should not stop short of this.

The Poles have three alternatives. They can be inside the German Empire; they can be inside the Russian Empire; or they can be independent. It is of no use to them to join Austria; for Austria, as long as it is simply and only Austria, is not strong enough to keep them and can never satisfy their first need and desire—national unity; for that would mean that Austria should win territory, not only from Russia but from Germany, and there is no real Austria to do it.

The rock-bottom fact about Poland is that the Poles prefer unity to everything else put together. They believe that if they have unity they cannot remain long without political liberties. They are the sixth largest national unit in Europe, far larger than Belgium or Serbia, let alone Montenegro; and they have an historic past. They have been for more than a hundred years in the hardest school, and their nationality has come out of it, tempered and triumphant, and as indestructible as any nationality in Europe. Under the most difficult conditions they are resisting the temptations of Germany, who now occupies all Poland and can offer the semblance of unity; and we absolutely owe it to them that, if we propose to give them something better, we should not stop halfway in the recovery of their territory or make them the victims of any new political compromise. This means that Posen and West Prussia must be torn out of the hands of Germany; and nothing short of this, on the eastern side of Europe, will be "carrying the war to a definite and triumphant end."

PRUSSIAN ANTI-NATIONALISM.

In the choice which Polish sympathies have had to make, the fundamental factor is that the Poles fear Germany as they do not fear Russia. The Poles know Prussians at close quarters, for some of their provinces have for over a century belonged to Prussia. They know that Prussia is a deeply anti-national Power, both at home and abroad; that the Prussian disregards or despises all nationality except his own; and that his cynical and destructive system is capable of making large breaches in it and of inflicting deep wounds. That is why they do not wish, at any price, to belong to Germany.

The Pole has every right to wish for independence. This will certainly be Germany's proposal at peace time, if she is beaten. The Pole knows this to be insincere; in fact, the best minds in Poland anticipate for their devasted and denuded country after the war a thorough economic conquest by Germany unless it receives full freedom for native initiative, and is, at the same time, strongly fortified against German permeation, a process which had already made great headway before the war.

An independent Poland will have for its outlet at best a narrow strip of Baltic sea coast, a proposition, by the way, which would be fought tooth and nail by Germany. It will, at the same time, lose its extremely strong position as the economic outpost of the Russian Empire, and be cut off from the markets of Russia, Central Asia, and Siberia, where the vigorous Polish race plays a part not unlike that of the Scots in our own Empire. Independence may easily mean Poland's being crushed between hostile tariffs.

RUSSIA AND POLISH UNITY.

But the chief consideration on the other side will be that of defence. Englishmen might welcome Polish independence, but England can do nothing to guarantee it, except by treaty, that is, through her friendships with other countries. It is no kindness to promise, to a country which has passed through such suffering as has Poland, what one cannot perform. It has cost us an Army of 3,000,000 to keep our obligations towards Belgium, which are associated directly with the traditional interests of British policy. But Poland can hardly, even after that speedy recuperation that is to be expected of her, be equal to the task of her own defence. And Russia, after the united victory of the Allies, cannot be asked to renounce that direct contact with the West for which she has given over a hundred years of effort. If Poland is to be reconquered and recovered in her entirety, this work must, in the main, be the achievement of the Russian army.

It is Russia that must reconquer, and it is Russia that must guarantee and secure the unity of Poland. If Posen is torn from Prussia, to which it does not belong, it will be like taking from a dog his pet bone, nothing will be a severer blow to Prussian Junkerism and militarism; nothing will more diminish the consideration of Prussia inside Germany itself, and enhance the influence of the Germany of the south, which will anyhow, sooner or later, be reinforced by the German provinces of Austria. But for Prussia, robbed of her bone, the casus belli will be ready-made, and it is not an independent Poland that can meet it.

The recovery and the permanence of Polish unity depend on the closeness of the tie between Poland and Russia. This unhappy people, at the time when nothing was possessed and one chance might be as good as another, was almost compelled by history to look for what can only be called "flukes." The wonderful and unlooked-for combination of Russia with the Western liberal Powers must not be counted upon to produce a succession of miracles; and the example of England's yet unfinished championship of Belgium cannot be taken as a basis on which to build for Europe the security of treaties. On the other hand, the Russian Empire as a whole is travelling by necessity further and further towards the free development of local initiative; and the time will come when this will be one of the best guarantees of Polish liberties.

RUSSIA'S PROMISE.

Autonomy has been promised from the Russian throne, and is sure to have a place in the European treaty which reunites the sundered parts of Poland, and in one of which—Galicia—it was already in practice before the war. It would be more than well if, as the Poles ask, the practice were also defined by law from the Russian side; if the Poles, in a word, knew what they were going to get, and saw it applied in measure as each part of Polish territory was recovered from the enemy. In this matter nothing is to be gained by delay. But, in any case, all the considerations which I have mentioned are familiar to the Poles. That is why we nowhere see a party of independence, and why Poland, through her most representative men, still stands firm to the cause of Russia and her Allies.

Wherever possible the future peace must be built up both on justice and on strength. There are the elements for both in Poland—a people of 20,000,000, with a martial past and a great literature which has only quickened its sense of nationality in a century of subjection; a country well favoured and well ordered by an energetic and thrifty peasantry: one of the chief industrial centres of Eastern Europe, with a great river highway leading from the salt, oils, and minerals of its mountains through a Polish population to the sea.

MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR A MOSLEM MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM, May 14.

On Friday afternoon a public meeting was held under the auspices of the local Moslem Association to request the authorities to appoint a suitable Mahomedan gentleman to the post of Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras in place of Sir P. S. Sirvaswamy Iyer when the office becomes vacant in February next. Mr. A. K. G. Ahmed Thamby Marakair presided.

Mr. Amir Sultan Marakayar who proposed the principal resolution asking the Government of India to recommend a competent Mahomedan citizen for the post, said since the post was created in 1909 under the new scheme of reforms it had been occupied successively by Hindus. He hoped Hindus would not do injustice to the Mahomedans to suspect their request, whose fairness and reasonableness could not be denied, for a Mahomedan member on the Council in preference to a Hindu necessarily implied any apprehension in their minds that the interests of the Mahomedan community would not be safe in the hands of a Hindu member. The speaker took the opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the indebtedness of his community Hindus for the sympathetic co-operation and wise counsel the Mahomedan community had always received from the Hindu community for accelerating advancement in every direction of progress and prosperity.

The resolution was put and carried.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL BODIES.

AGITATION IN THE U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

In spite of a Government resolution explaining that the consideration of the provisions of the new Municipal Bill by Boards, was requested in anticipation of assent by the Viceroy to save time, a great deal of agitation still continues on both sides over the question of separate Moslem representation.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board this morning, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru, it was resolved that until separate electorates are created, any action on the part of the Board would be illegal and therefore its constitution with an official chairman continues till March next when the general election will be held.

Mr. Chiene claimed that Europeans and Anglo-Indians should also be entitled to separate representation on the Board.

After some discussion on the subject, a sub-committee was appointed to frame a scheme for new elections.

CALCUTTA POLICE SERGEANT'S CASE

ACCUSED GETS SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders to-day in the case in which Police Sergeant Annette was charged under sections 13 and 14 of the Calcutta Police Act, firstly with withdrawing himself from duty on the morning of the 7th, and secondly, with being absent from duty on the evening of the 6th, when he was marked for duty at a particular place from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

According to the accused he had made up his mind to go to the front and had no heart in his work.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on both the counts and sentenced him to six days' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

STATE AND FAMILY.

LEGISLATION AGAINST CHILDREN.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

The question of the falling birth-rate and the question of the infant death-rate are but aspects of one problem. The problem is urgent, says the Medical correspondent of "The Times," and it is also exceedingly difficult to solve. It will not be solved by any rule-of-thumb methods, but only by consideration of first principles and intelligent application of knowledge garnered by observation and experiment.

There are many reasons, no doubt, why the families of to-day number two or three children as against the eight or ten children of the families of 50 years ago. The reasons can, however, be summed up shortly in a sentence—a big family endangers the social position of the man of moderate means. It is well that we should recognize this quite frankly, for there is no doubt that if a serious attempt were made to "legislate for children," the attempt would be crowned with some success. In other words, if taxation was adjusted so that the man with a family was not penalized because of his family, children would be more plentiful. Every medical man knows that the statement that modern women refuse to bear children is, in the vast majority of instances, simply untrue. The new Budget is a good example of how to "legislate against children." In very many instances the new taxes fall heavily upon the man with a family. It is surely rather bitter humour to tell people to have children and then tax them because they have taken your advice.

That aspect of the subject should be dealt with much more frankly than it is; and facts should be faced. The infant death-rate requires equally fearless handling. There are four great causes of infant deaths—ignorance, poverty, bad environment, and disease. Of these ignorance is one of the most important. The ignorant woman frequently loses her child because she does not know how to save it; usually the error she makes is a dietetic error. On the other hand, the mischief may be done before the child is born.

THE IGNORANT MOTHER.

Ignorance among mothers is being fought in a very resolute manner by many private agencies. The woman doctor has much more than justified her existence by this work, and the same applies to the more enlightened of the midwives. Mr. Long's reply to Mr. King in the House of Commons to the effect that his department had distributed a grant of about £41,000 in aid of maternity and child welfare work during the financial year, was very gratifying. In most of the large towns materniy and child welfare centres are established, and at these centres expecting mothers are taught how to take care of their own health and how to prepare for the coming of their babies. A vast amount of good has been accomplished by these agencies. A large number of health visitors have been appointed by local authorities and public interest has also been aroused bp baby shows and other means. The baby show held in Holborn is an example of this kind of effort.

Education is not, however, a complete solution of the problem. We must also deal with its sanitary and medical aspects. Let it be said at once that local authorities have little to be proud of in regard to sanitary measures instituted by them. Some time ago I called attention in the columns of "The Times" to the medieval methods of dust collection in London. The dust bin, with its rotting contents and its population of fly maggots, is the infants' worst enemy. Yet it is suffered to pollute the majority of London dwellings for days without being emptied.

Again, the milk supply of London is notoriously bad. Happily a private individual, Mr. Wilfred Buckley, took this matter in hand and did not let it rest. He has accomplished something by dint of hard work. But the problem still awaits solution on a great scale. Some courage will be required in the handing of it.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The question of venereal disease has also to be faced. Venereal disease is another of the "babykillers"—and all the weapons of the enemy are feeble when compared with it. The Royal Commission has reported on the matter and urged certain reforms. We hear no more of the matter. Is, then, that foolish fear of the truth which makes us as a people the laughing-stock of the world to stand against the cry of the child born into the world with the brand of a foul disease upon it? The disease is everywhere, it fills our hospitals, our asylums, our prisons; it fills also our cemeteries—and with young children. We can only avoid seeing it by shutting our eyes. Is the report of the Royal Commission destined to be pushed into a pigeon-hole?

Lastly, there is the doctor. The importance of enlightened medical advice is so obvious that any circumstances which interfere with the securing of this advice are dangerous. In theory the panel system of the National Insurance Act was a step in the right direction. I am aware that the statement will arouse hostility, but it seems clear to me that in practice the panel system has proved a failure. It has put a premium on speed; speed is not one of the elements of success in the treatment of sick children.

On the other hand the Medical Research Committee of the National Insurance Act has already proved one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon the public What is wanted is a reorganization of the panel system upon lines as efficient as those upon which the Medical Research Committee is constituted. The panel doctor must be developed into a public servant comparable, in a sense at any rate, to the medical officer of health. Healing is no longer "by the bottle"; and success comes only by study. There are signs that a new era in medicine is about to dawn. What we, who fear for the future in this matter of population, have to do is to speed the dawning.

THE SOUL OF THE NATION.

LORD BRYCE ON BRITISH YOUTH.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUT. GLADSTONE

An interesting ceremony took place at Chester Royal Infirmary on April 15 when Viscount Bryce opened an ophthalmic theatre and two adjoining wards subscribed for by tenants on the Hawarden estate and friends, as a memorial to the late Lieutenant William Glynne Charles Gladstone, Squire of Hawarden and Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, who was killed in the treaches at Laventie on April 13, 1915.

Lord Bryce said it was most fitting in a time like this, of such effort, suffering, and grief as our country had never known before, when they wished to commemorate those who had been associated with the events of the war, who had played a part and given their lives, that such commemoration should take the form of some institution for the relief of suffering. It was especially appropriate that it should take this particular form, because among th many forms of suffering which the war had brought upon those who had been wounded none had been more common and none more melancholy than injury to or loss of sight. These wards would be remembered in connection with an honoured name, and the youngest among them, when asked about the time of their youth and when they told of the awful ordeal through which Britain passed in these years wherein we stood now, would remember and point out that among the things by which the war was commemorated there were works of beneficence and mercy, works which were intended to show our sympathy for suffering and our gratitude to God, who is supporting us through these terrible days.

Saddest among the many sadnesses of this war was the death of the young. One of the most famous men of antiquity, in pronouncing a funeral oration over his Athenian fellowcitizens who had been killed in the greatest war of his time, and paying a tribute to their valour shown on behalf of their country, said: "When the young men are taken out of the city spring is taken out of the year." What he meant was that spring-time was the time of hope and promise, when the seed was sown which was presently to ripen, and when the young men were taken away our hearts were sore for the next generation. How much would they want, how many leaders of character and intellectual gifts, how many thinkers, writers, and artists, how many men fitted to promote the prosperity of the country in industry and commerce—how many of those they would miss and how much poorer the next generation would be for that.

AN UPRIGHT LOVABLE MAN.

He could not help thinking that the illustrious grandfather of their friend whom they had met to mourn, if it were possible for him to be with them that day, would use fittingly of his grandson those words which the great poet of Rome place upon the lips of the Trojan hero, speaking of his descendant the young Marcellus, the rising hope of the Rome of his day who died in Virgil's own lifetime, and of whom the poet said: "Give me lilies with full hands, give me flowers that I may lay them upon the bier of young Marcellus, and may thus honour the soul of my descendant."

Of those who had fallen in this war there was certainly no one who was more pure, certainly no one who was more upright, who was more lovable than young William Gladstone. Having recalled how popular the late young Squire was when Attache at Washington, how, although he had no ambition for himself of the sort that sought for personal fame, he felt himself somehow called, because of his father and grandfather, to enter political life, and how quickly he made his way there, Lord Bryce spoke of how Mr. Gladstone, as Lord-Lieutenant of his county, when war broke out devoted himself with earnestness to recruiting, and how it was that in the course of his doing so it was borne in upon him that when he was urging others to come forward to save their country he ought not stay behind himself, although he might easily have excused himself because of his Parliamentary duties at Westminster and as Lord-Lieutenant of the county. But he felt that it might be expected of him that he should set an example, and that he ought to do so. He felt it to be a duty to his country and to his God. He trained himself to be an officer. He went as a lieutenant to France, and within a fortnight his end came. While we grieved for the young who had gone from us we should feel that in their life's course there was nothing to regret. As Shelley said in one of his poems of lamentation—

> From the contagion of this world's slow stain.
> He was clear. . . . .
> Heaven's light for ever shines earth's vain shadows flee.

THE OLD SPIRIT OF DEVOTION ALIVE.

Concluding, Lord Bryce said never was there a time when so many of our best and noblest young men had gone from us willingly, because they felt it to be their duty, and never was there a time when their parents had shown such a noble example of uncomplaining patience under a loss which to them is the greatest that any loss can be. We may well feel proud, not only for the children, but for the parents in these times, that they had willingly given their children. They had borne their loss with Christian dignity and patience. These young men who had gone had set a noble example, but they had done more than that: they had given us a proof of what our country can produce. The old spirit of devotion is alive again in Great Britain. It is again the old England of ancestral fame.

Some had thought that England had degenerated, but never has England shown herself worthier of the greatest tradition of her greatest days than she has done in these last months.

An England that can do this is an England worth fighting for. Is not that the thought that thrills in all our breasts? Let us who remain be worthy of those who have gone. Let us who remain be worthy of the country that can rear such children. They have revealed to us the soul of the nation, the inner spirit and life, which is what counts in a nation. It is by its soul, far more than by its wealth or its prosperity or its material strength, that a nation lives, and while the soul of England lives England will mainain her greatness. Let us remember these young heroes who have gone from us, not altogether with sorrow, but also with a sort of solemn thankfulness to God, who had strengthened them to do their duty; thankfulness to them, who have strengthened and helped us all by the way they have done their duty. Not in vain have they given their lives for their country, which is fighting for a cause to which honour and justice called her, a cause as righteous as any nation has ever sustained. The memories of those young heroes will for us and for those who come after shine like the lights of the world, lights, that will burn for ever, set up around the altar of patriotism and of duty. (Applause.)

BOTHA ON EMPIRE TRADE POLICY.

"DIVIDING THE SKIN BEFORE KILLING THE WOLF."

Intentions of the British Imperial Government with regard to the course of Empire trade and the trade of the Allied nations after the war were the subject of an important discussion in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, in mail week.

Captain Rennie raised the question and General Botha replied.

The Premier thought a good many people have a lot to say with regard to the question of Free Trade and Protection, but he did not propose touching upon this thorny subject.

He could not see with what object Capt. Rennie's motion was introduced at the present juncture, and he hoped that at the end of the war trade which would come to this country would be of such a nature as to assist the Union to develop on sound lines, but it was premature to discuss the question at present.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

It seemed somewhat incongruous to bring up the fiscal question at the present juncture. Let them first of all devote their attention to giving the Germans a good hiding—(cheers)—and thereafter there would be ample time to deal with the fiscal question.

He thought it would be a great mistake to divert the attention of the people from the great war. After all, it was essential to keep their eyes on the war. Let them co-operate in matters of defence. Let them make the position as strong as they possibly could. Only in that way would they be able to speak with authority when the day came.

They saw that the Secretary of State had made a declaration in the Commons wherein he said that the Dominions would be represented at the end of the war. The Premier hoped that before that time they would be able to discuss the question raised.

GREATEST QUESTION OF ALL.

He hoped they would not start quarrelling now about the question of trade, because, if they did, they would be dividing the skin before they killed the wolf

The greater question, in fact, the greatest question of all, wherewith they should occupy their minds was to defeat the common enemy.

The Premier concluded: "The relations between South Africa and the Empire are as good as they ever have been, and the relations between the two Governments of the very best.

"We are consulted in very many matters, and we are doing our utmost to assist the Imperial Government in bringing the war to a successful issue. I hope, after what I have said, that the member will withdraw his motion."

(Continued from Column 6.)

she will rise again and flourish." "The sons of our great country," said M. Rodzianko, "can never allow Holy Russia to become the tributary of another land. . . There is only one road that leads to our goal; it is the steady united work of all elements in the State. . . Let every Russian be conscious that he is a part of the whole State mechanism, that its even progress entirely depends on the devoted and hearty work of each of its parts." Everything was summed up in his words: "All for the war, all for victory."

NO "PREMATURE PEACE."

The House had to come down into business, and the declarations of the different Ministers could not be heard without the sense of grave issues that are still under discussion. The new Premier is not a well-known man. His statement conciliatory, but containing nothing new, was listened to respectfully, but in silence, interrupted with cheers when he in his turn pledged himself against any premature peace.

M. Shidlovsky ended the sitting with a declaration from the majority of the Duma, which includes its six central parties.

In the debate, lasting several days, which followed there have been some remarkable things. Together, they give the first clear and articulate signs of the enormous influence which this war has exercised, and will exercise, on the Russian public; they therefore claim separate treatment. One thing, however, stood out. Both in the speeches and outside in the lobbies the closer union of parties and men in a great common cause, crowned, to the happiness of every well-wisher of it, by the brightest day in the Duma's annals.

RUSSIAN DUMA.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

AN HISTORIC SESSION.

This Duma session is historic, especially for those who have watched the story of the Duma from the start, writes Prof. Bernard Pares, the well known British press correspondent in Russia. It was hoped that the Emperor might in person open the first Duma; peasant members of that assembly had even imagined that he would himself preside over it and examine in turn the needs of each province. He welcomed the members with a glowing speech in the Winter Palace, and they then proceeded to their own House.

English traditions were always strong in the Duma, and that of our King's Speech was often in its mind and hopes. In a country where the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House are two different persons, often in sharp opposition, every attempt was made to make good the gap by declarations as unanimous as possible, from the House as a whole, delivered by its most representative spokesmen. The period of close co-operation between M. Stolypin and M. Guchkoff was the most fruitful period of Duma work; but no Duma declaration, however unanimous, could ever give the public any guarantee for the execution of the policy which it advocated. Many have been the occasions during the present war when the country, all engaged in the winning of it, has asked for a closer bond between the Government and itself; and this ideal of union is summed up in the person of the Emperor, the "Sovereign leader of his people" who is taking the foremost part in this struggle and heartening by his visits the soldiers in the advanced trenches, among whom he has appeared unexpected and unattended.

It was in the same way that the Emperor desired to visit the Duma. The night before I heard the "great news" in a private house, but it was still only a rumour when I reached the pleasant white Tauride Palace a little after mid-day. The secret was well kept; even official guests were not told what was in the air; none of the members knew when they drove up, and the actual message reached the President only a short time before. It is not so that a Sovereign comes if he is in any doubt as to the feelings of his people.

HOSTS AND GUEST.

Only the simplest of preparations were made. In the homely central hall, which serves as the lobby, some of the Duma servants were laying down a strip of carpet. This was hardly done when there was word passed, and the President came running towards the door, where the welcome guest had already arrived. No orders were given; no lines were drawn up. Between the rows of waiting members the Emperor passed along the narrow strip up to the ikon, with the shortest of processions, in which the Duma authorities were mingled with the Ministers. He was in a simple field uniform; his face wore the bright and tranquil look of the front; he moved easily, like a General among his troops. If there was any anxiety, it was with his hosts, but here, too, and with several of the Ministers, there was the air of a family party, enjoying a happy occasion.

In front of the ikon the Emperor stopped, and the service was read by the Duma priest, a man of fine presence and a quiet dignity. On the balcony just above him, under the great cross, was the commanding figure of Michael Stakhovich, an outstanding member of the first Duma, whose life has been actuated by two motives, deep loyalty and the hope of reform—a type of the old Russia and the new, that have risen as one in this war of Liberation.

THE TSAR'S SPEECH.

When the service was ended, one heard quite close a quiet conversational voice, mellow and full of spirit. Many did not realise who was the speaker till there came the words, "In the midst of my faithful people of whom you are here the representatives." It was only a few words, spoken in a tone simple and assured. The watch-word was affection. "I firmly believe that each and all of you will put as the base of your work, which is responsible to our country and to me, all your experience, all your knowledge of local conditions, and all your ardent love for our country, guiding yourselves by it alone in your labours. This love will always help you, and will serve as your guiding star in doing your duty to the country and me." With all my heart I wish the Imperial Duma productive work and every success."

The President, in reply, spoke of the union of Sovereign and people, and then, amid the cries of "Hurrah" that had accompanied the Emperor on his progress through the Duma, he passed down the passage and appeared on the floor of the House close to the tribune, with the same pleased and smiling face. The galleries were packed with the leaders of Petrograd society, and audience and members broke out into the national hymn. "Rule to the fear of thine enemies, Orthodox Tsar!" The Emperor signed the visitors' book, which will henceforth remain framed on the spot where he signed it, and, then, still chatting and smiling, he passed through the lobby to the door.

The sitting contained a number of Important declarations. The President, a fine example of the Russian country gentleman, with a voice that carries everywhere, spoke as it were, for the nation as a whole, and there was no controversy in his speech. It dwelt briefly and clearly on every point of public interest. It was, in the main, a series of greetings—to the army and fleet—"Our sons and brothers who carry their duty without a murmur"; to the Allies, to whom "the ring of mutual friendship and respect binds us closer and closer"; to Serbia, "to give her, in this year of distress, spirit and hope that she will not die, that

(Continued in Column 5.)

ON FOOLS.

THE PSYCHOLOGY IN VARIOUS ASPECTS.

I think I have written somewhere else (or perhaps I only dreamt it) the real and self-evident answer to Carlyle's phrase that men are mostly fools, writes G. K. Chesterton in the "Westminster Gazette." The clear and Christian answer is that they are all fools including Carlyle. There is in this attitude no indignity to his genius, but merely the admission of the flaws in the dignity of a man. The man who called employers "captains of industry" was (for the moment) a fool. He might as well have called some commercial traveller travelling in a three-star brandy "a knight-errant of the stars." It is using the old military romance about somebody who has no real authority and who runs no real risk. The man who wrote of Napoleon's triumphs, that they were "rodomontade and vulturous Dick-Turpinism" was (for the moment) a fool. The man who said that the Jesuits "called in the Devil to help God" was (for the moment) a fool. The man who talked of Shelley as Carlyle did was (for the moment) a fool—a greater fool even than Shelley. The man who said that Newman had the wits of a rabbit had (for the moment) wits inferior to those of a rabbit. But it would be utterly unjust to allege the imbecility of these attacks, if only because we could easily find similar inbecilities in the persons attacked. Nothing, even in Carlyle, is so silly as Shelley's message to his abandoned wife. Nothing, even in Carlyle, is so rabbit-witted as Newman's fear of the democracy of Daniel O'Connell. No; there is no inequality between them; there is no inequality between them and us. We are all fools. And the equality of men is assured.

THE PERFECT FOOL.

But when we come down from this lofty but level table-land of pure folly upon which we all stand, we come upon secondary and varying uses of the beautiful and sacred title, which are applicable only to particular types, and which require careful handling. (All fools require careful handling, even by the police. They are frequently very brave). But the ideal or perfect fool, as he appears in the Bible and all the best human literature, is not to be confused with the idea of mere absence of very striking intelligence. A man's mind may be very simple, or very slow, or covering a very small number of facts and functions, but it may be a most reliable and lasting machine for the work he has to do, and the man is not a fool, any more than a bee is a fool, or a beaver is a fool. It is essential to the true traditional fool that there is something wrong with him. He is not dumb as a tree is dumb; he is dumb as a deaf man may be dumb. He is not stone-deaf, that is, deaf like a stone; he is rather what the calls tone-deaf; that is, he cannot help hearing things, and cannot help hearing them wrong. He is not sand-blind, or as blind as sand; rather he is blind drunk, something in his head, which is as abnormal as gin, prevents him seeing. The shrewdest, and certainly the funniest, little essay on fools can be found in the Book of Proverbs, and it dwells very definitely on this indescribable idea of obstruction and obsession. "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, yet will not his folly depart from him." "Better had a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man than a fool in his folly." The type is fierce and terrible; something almost like a demoniac. And this is profoundly true, for however physically slow or socially smooth the true fool may be, there is always a rabidity in his unreasonableness, in his refusal to consider anyone else's position or to reconsider his own. And this is due to a really philosophic cause which the Bible also grasped; that he does not, *au fond*, believe there is any right or wrong in things at all. He feels that his habits shall prevail over the habits of other animals. He has extinguished that magic-lantern in the brain by which we realise the many-coloured world without. "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

GREAT MODERN FOOL.

The fool is one who has an impediment in his thought. It is not, as the modern fellows say, a prejudice put there by his grandmother. I have wandered over the world (so to speak) trying to find some faithful, simple soul who really believed in his own grandmother. He does not exist. The first act of the fool, when he is articulate, is to teach his grandmother how to suck eggs. Fools have no reverence. Fools have no humility. The impediment in the thought of the Great Modern Fool (for in this department we have beaten all other epochs) consists in the fact that his head has found room for one idea. It is a very modern idea. It is, if you like, a very large idea. But it is a very small head. The stopper fits the brain, as a stopper fits a bottle. And when you have really put in the stopper, the brain stops.

I have met this true fool, whose brain has stopped like a clock, more often among the "advanced" than among the orthodox. Doubtless there has been much canting about religion, but take our own actual experience. Suppose we are in talk with a priest or parson or some professedly religious person; suppose we toy with some speculation about the reason or cause or origin of anything; why the elephant is so lonely and seems to have no relations; why Orientals write backwards; why Homer makes his men such heroes and his gods such sweeps; why the cat is domestic; why the Suffragette is not domestic; why a kiss expresses tenderness; why a kick does not; why Trusts have become more common or piracy on the high seas more rare; why men's coats do not button up behind, or why a lady prefers to talk interestingly to a friend after saying good-bye and not before—suppose you talked of these or other such things, you know, as a matter of fact, that the common curate or vicar would not reply to each query by turning up the whites of his eyes and saying, with a groan, "It was God's will." He would perceive that this generalisation, though fine, left a lack of brightness in the conversation, and overlooked many details that might really be discussed with interest. But I have often met the Emancipated Fool who does answer exactly like that. In reply to the above question, or similar questions, he says, with hazy sagacity, "Oh, I suppose it was all Evolution." That there have been twenty theories of Evolution; that there are difficulties in the theories of Evolution; that he himself has no theory of Evolution—all this he never dreams of considering, because the works in his head have been stopped by a word.

THE MENTALITY OF FOOLS.

Another element in the mentality of the fool is what I may call the principle of the Broken Bridge. He makes an attempt to get to the end of a thought, but it breaks down in the middle. One leap of the mind exhausts him. This also is very common among intellectual high-thinkers and all who profess and call themselves clever: I remember in some "artistic" debating club meeting a fair young fool, who had beautiful hair and beautiful eye-lashes (which is worse), and who said we needed no law or morality, we need follow nothing "but our own sweet will." And as he said "sweet" he lowered the eye-lashes, closed the lids, and smiled. Had I followed my own sweet will, which was at the moment to bash him on the nose before he could get his eyes open, I might not only have pointed out the principle of the Broken Bridge in his idea, but I might have had the honour of introducing the principle of the Broken symbolically into his features. But the breakdown of all thought in such remarks is very curious. The fool says, "It would be nicer if everybody did as he liked"—and there he sticks. He cannot get any further than his sweet will. His sweet will has used him up. He has not strength left to ask what he is to do when it is a sour will; what he is to do when other people think it is a sour will; what he is to do when somebody else's sweet will is logically incompatible with the gratification of his sweet will, whether a large assortment of sweet wills ought or ought not to prevail over one sweet will, and so on. You must not expect thinking from an intellect. The baby has got his sweet sugar-stick and his last penny is gone.

SHAKESPEARIANA

A GARLAND OF SHAKESPEARIAN FACT AND ANECDOTE.

In view of the celebration of the Tercentenary of the death of William Shakespeare the following suggestive miscellany of facts, anecdotes, and comments relating to the most human and superhuman of men, appears in "T. P.'s Weekly."

The collection which has been made by an old and valued contributor to "T. P.'s Weekly," is frankly an olla-podrida and not a sequence. It is an attempt to recall with variety and suggestiveness a large number of aspects of Shakespeare's life and works.

Many fantastic explanations of Shakespeare's surname have been ventured, even one that identifies Shake with the German Schach, a corruption of Isaac, and another that derives the word from the apostolic names Jacques Pierre.

Sensible people are satisfied to see it as an example of a whole class of surnames formed of a verb and noun which together describe some personal act or habit, as: Breakspeare, Wagstaff, Shakeshaft, Makepeace, Dolittle, etc., etc.

Much needless ink has also been spent on the question of the spelling of Shakespeare's name. The right spelling of a surname is usually its owner's way of spelling it, but Shakespeare was indifferent on the subject. He spelt his name both Shakespeare and Shakspeare, and (in one doubtful case) Shakspere. Mr. Lee points out that in the legal documents affecting the poet's property the spelling is Shakespeare, as it is also in the original editions of "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece," and on the title-page of almost all contemporary editions of his plays. His conclusion is that only the form, "Shakespeare," has the sanction of both legal and literary usage.

It may be added that "Shakespeare" is by far the commonest form in contemporary literary. A writer in "Notes and Queries" (April 23rd, 1910) tabulated the spellings in use between 1594 and 1639, with interesting results, the principal being these:

Shakespeare in 79 cases.
Shake-speare in 6 cases.
Shakspeare in 15 cases.
Shaks-spare in 3 cases.
Shakespear in 13 cases.
Shaks-peare in 3 cases.
Shakspere in 4 cases.

Other forms noted are Shackspeare, Shakespeere, Shakspere, Sheakspear, Shacksphoere. It has been shown by Mr. Wise that there are no fewer than 4,000 ways in which the poet's name might be spelt.

STATISTICAL.

A number of curious facts and figures concerning the plays were communicated to "Notes and Queries" of August 11th, 1906, by their compiler, Mr. Edward B. Harris. The following is a selection:—

The number of plays is 37.

The plays contain 106,007 lines, 848,780 words, 3,307,656 letters.

The longest, "Hamlet," contains 3,930 lines.

The shortest the "Comedy of Errors," 1,777 lines.

The play containing the greatest number of scenes is "Antony and Cleopatra," with 42, and the plays containing the shortest number are "Love's Labour Lost" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which contain 9 each.

The longest "part" is that of Hamlet.

DR JOHNSON ON SHAKESPEARE'S PERMANANCE.

Dr. Johnson's dealings with Shakespeare have been much criticised, but in the preface to his notes on the Plays he pays a noble tribute to the enduring character of these works:

As his personages act upon principles arising from genuine passion, very little modified by particular forms, their pleasures and vexations are communicable to all times and to all places; they are natural and therefore durable. . . . The sand heaped by one flood is scattered by another, but the rock always continues in its place. The stream of time, which is continually washing the dissoluble fabricks of other poets, passes without injury by the adamant of Shakespeare.

Oddly enough in his poetical prologue (at the opening of Drury Lane Theatre in 1747), Johnson is less poetical though.

A POPULAR ERROR.

It is constantly stated that Shakespeare and Cervantes died on the same day, but as Sir Sidney Lee points out, the date April 23rd, 1616, is in the old style, and is equivalent to May 3rd in the new. Cervantes died on April 13th, old style, or April 23rd, new.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE HIGH ROAD OF LIFE.

Coleridge's criticisms of Shakespeare are the most profound we possess. He enumerates seven broad characteristics of Shakespeare's Plays, one of which is itself a criticism of lasting application to literature.

Shakespeare, says Coleridge, portrayed life in its everyday straightforward aspects. He did not distort the simple verities which men draw from old teaching and experience.

He has "no innocent adulteries, no interesting incests, no virtuous vice . . . Shakespeare's fathers are roused by ingratitude, his husbands stung by unfaithfulness; in him, in short, the affections are wounded in those points in which all may, nay must, feel. . . Vice never walks as in twilight; nothing is purposely out of its place; . . . he has no benevolent butchers, nor, any sentimental rat-catchers."

SHAKESPEARE'S POST BAG.

No letter written by Shakespeare is in existence, and only one received by him. A collection of letters purporting to have passed between Shakespeare and his wife, Anne Hathaway, was put forward by Richard Fenton, in 1811, in a book entitled "A Tour in Quest of Genealogy," and some people have been seduced into serious inquiries about them. They were humorous forgeries.

The letter referred to above as having been addressed to Shakespeare is now preserved at Stratford. It was written by Richard Quiney to Shakespeare, begging from him the loan of £30, and was dated from "the Bell in Carter Lane." Apparently it was sent by hand, as it bears no address but only the words "To my loveinge good frend and countreyman, Mr Wm. Shackespere deliver thees."

SHAKESPEARE AND THE CALF.

Among the various occupations of Shakespeare's father was that of a butcher, and it is a Warwickshire tradition that the poet was put to the business. "I have been told heretofore," says Aubrey, "by some of the neighbours that when he was a boy he exercised his father's trade. . . . When he kill'd a calf he would doe it in a high style and make a speech." John Dowdall, who collected local traditions in 1693, describes Shakespeare as "a butcher's apprentice."

One may imagine, if one likes to do so, that Shakespeare was recalling his old occupation when in one of his early plays, the "Second Part of Henry VI." he makes the King plead for his persecuted uncle, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in these words:

Thou never didst them wrong nor no man wrong;
And as the butcher takes away the calf
And binds the wretch and beats it when it strays,
Bearing it to the bloody slaughter-house,
Even so remorseless have they borne him hence.

IF SHAKESPEARE RETURNED.

"What a man he was! . . . it seems to me that if I were to see Shakespeare in person I should die of fear," exclaimed Gustave Flaubert. His remark would have appealed to Herbert Spencer as an antidote to that of a London landlady who, professing a great admiration of Shakespeare, said to him, "Ah, I often wish that he were alive and I had him here—how we hould enjoy one another's conversation!"

AN INTERNED BENGALI CHEMIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15

Surendra Nath Bose, who was interned at Mandalay about a year ago, was brought down to Calcutta on Friday last and taken to Jamsedpore, where he will be similiary interned. Surendra Nath Bose was a student for nine years in America and at the time of his internment was chemical analyser to the Rewa State on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. He is said to be receiving now an allowance of Rs 65 per menseem. On arrival in Calcutta he was permitted to interview his father and other relatives at the headquarters of the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Police in Camac Street.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glacoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. S41. 607

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LTD. TRADE MARK B.S.A. BIRMINGHAM

THE B.S.A. & THREE GUNS ARE THE MARK OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD IN CYCLE CONSTRUCTION.

The Trade Marks illustrated above appear on all genuine

B.S.A BICYCLES

"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co., Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras.

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR WAR HOSPITALS.

25 OFFER FOR SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD SIND, May 15.

Thirty-four Assistant Surgeons attended the meeting last evening to consider the question of joining the military service in war time, Dr. Holland, Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, presided. The local Secretary opened the discussion and appealed for sacrifice on the part of the profession. The chairman said that the crisis called for service which could be rendered in various ways, those who replace the men gone to the front will also render the service. After a long discussion about twenty-five men gave their names for service in the war hospital, Karachi, on condition that the Civil Service Regulations would apply to them. A few had previously offered themselves for Field service and some more are ready to do military duty within India or in the Bombay Presidency.

MESSRS. STEEL BROTHERS & CO.

In the report which appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" of the profits made by this company, owing to a mistake in the telegram, "rupees" were mentioned instead of "pounds sterling." The message should have read as follows:—

The Directors of Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd., have recommended a dividend of 50 per cent. for 1915, on the net profits of £322,699, after providing for bad debts and depreciation. A sum of £30,000 has been set aside for bonuses for employees and for provident and benevolent accounts and a further sum £54,928 to special reserve account, towards loss on investments, and debts outstanding.

LUNG TROUBLES.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND CHEST WEAKNESS CURABLE. A "LIGHTNING" REMEDY.

You can cure an ordinary cough in 24 hours with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You can cure any cough or bronchial trouble with Venos that is curable at all,—and the fact that other means have failed is no evidence that Veno's will fail. Veno's cures where everything else proves useless.

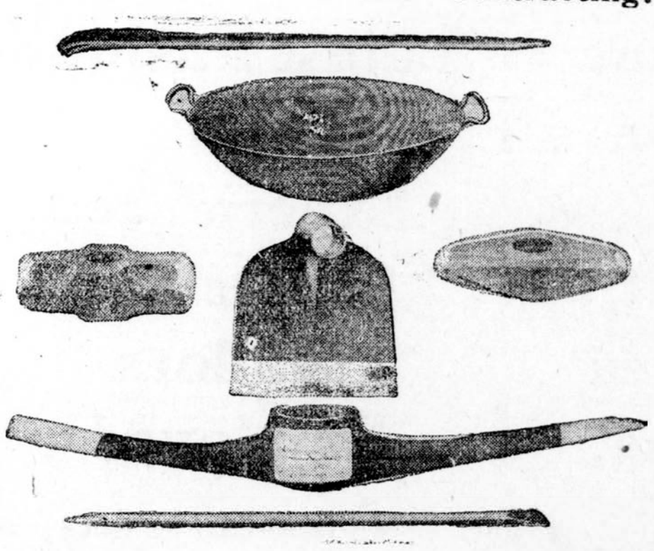
People who once use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure use it again should the need arise; they tell their friends about Veno's and these friends tell other friends. Why? Because there is real curative power in Veno's, because it is quick and sure in action, because it cures as nothing ever cured before.

There are no poisons, no narcotics in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure: it is equally suitable for old or young.

Packed specially in tablet form for use in India. Prices, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8., from all Chemists and Bazaars. 639—2

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

Licensed to possess and sell Country Blasting Powder
AND ALSO
Importers and Dealers in Tools for Mining, Quarrying and Contracting.



Testimonials—

PRICE. WILLS AND REEVES,
Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1909

Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy has supplied us with several consignments of Country made Blasting Powder, all of which was satisfactory. When we are again wanting this material, we shall apply to him for it.

Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
'Sd.) FULTON ROBERTSON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 110/460.

Messrs. Heptoola Salebhoy & Co. have been supplying me with Blasting Powder and Fuses for Works on the Harbour Branch during the past 18 months. They are attentive to orders and have given me satisfaction.

(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. **ABHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S** MAKARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

SENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.

THE best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture and sale of shastric medicines both to physicians and patients Established in 1001 for the regeneration of ayurvedic medicines.

Efficient Kavirajes employed in each Branch. (A great boon to Humanity.)

Amritarista :—Rs. 2 per Seer. (The best remedy for malaria and all kinds of fever both acute and chronic.)

Saribadi Sarsa :—Rs. 3 per Seer. (The best blood purifier and ideal tonic. The only remedy for Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa &c.)

Dadmar :—2 As. per box. (The best remedy for Ringworm.)

Dasan Sanker Churna :—2 As. per box. (Dantifrice in the market.)

(1) **Factory :**—Swamibag Road, DACCA. (2) **Head Office :**—Patuatuli Street, DACCA.
(3) **Kasi Branch :**—Dasssmedh Ghat, Benares. (4) **Rangpur Branch :**—Rangpur.
(5) **Calcutta Head Office :**—52-1, Beadon Street.
(6) **Calcutta Branches :**—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge.)
(7) Do. 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station.)
(8) Do. 72-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipore.

Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. Medical advice gratis.

Proprietor—**Mathura Mohan Chakraverty**, B. A.

THE BENGAL PROVIDENT & LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—24, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

SECURITY DEPOSIT MADE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Life Assurance of every description effected at the CHEAPEST RATES. At age 25, you can secure a Life Policy for Rs. 5,000 with profits by paying Rs. 10 only, a month. Holders of Life Policies are exempted from payment of further premia on total disability caused by accident, sickness or disease. Policy-holders can nominate their own DIRECTORS. Policies issued from Rs. 100 upwards to any amount. For agency and other particulars apply to:—

N. NOWROJI, Chief Agent, 7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. N. PADHEY, Chief Agent, C. P. and Berars Mahal, Nagpore, C. P.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as we the Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND
AND
TYPEWRITING.

BEST BRITISH MAKE.
RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

281, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle .. .. „ 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAE CO.
Jumma Masjid-Market BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.
30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complète Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BARGAINS IN LIQUEURS, &c.

LIQUEURS.		USUAL PRICE Per Bot.	SALE PRICE. Per Bot.
CHERRY GIN ..	LARGE	Rs. 4—4	Rs. 3-0
Do. WHISKY ..	Do.	,, 4—2	,, 3-0
Do. BRANDY ..	Do.	,, 4—8	,, 3-4
PEACH BITTERS ..	QUARTS.	,, 5—4	,, 4-4
Do. do. ..	PINTS.	,, 2-12	,, 2-0
ORANGE BITTERS ..	QUARTS.	,, 4—8	,, 4-0
Do. do. ..	PINTS.	,, 2—6	,, 2-0

"THE AMULET"

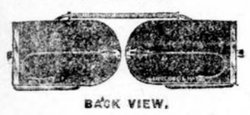
GLARE PROTECTOR.

(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

With neutral tinted Lenses.

PRICE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

(Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.)

The neatest and most comfortable Pince-Nez for protecting the Eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun. As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Illustrated Catalogue of Surveying, Mathematical, Optical and Scientific Instruments and sample book of Drawing Office Requisites, post free on application.

Head Offices: 19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON

Offices in the East:—

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay Simla Madras and Rangoon.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LEATHER BELTINGS.

Please try our Beltings as they have hitherto been well patronised by the principal Mills and Ginning Factories.

SINGLE LEATHER BELTINGS.

	Dark Colour	Bright Colour.
1" to 2½"	@ Rs. 2 0 0 per lb.	@ Rs. 2 3 0 per lb.
3" to 4"	@ ,, 2 4 0 ,,	@ ,, 2 7 0 ,,
5" to 6"	@ ,, 2 8 0 ,,	@ ,, 2 11 0 ,,

SUTOR & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	6 4 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2 per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	6 8 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

G. SAJAN & Co
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT, SCULPTURE
& MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER
BOMBAY

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ONE ORDER PLEASE

AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST

A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

Proprietor—**KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,**

BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2876

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

Military Band Instruments and Appurtenances.

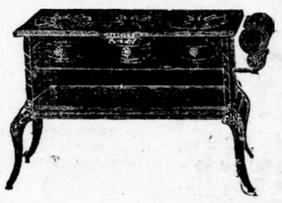
Mouth Organs at Rs. 2-4 each.

Fresh Strings of best quality every second Mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.



(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is Far Superior to any stove with Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick.

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine Oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld., 50, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR

WEDDING CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY AND PRESENTATION CAKES.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. FITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.